



CALIFORNIA LEGACY PROJECT
SPOTLIGHT ON CONSERVATION

NORTH COAST WORKSHOP

**WORKSHOP IN EUREKA
MAY 7 - 8, 2003**

**INTERIM REPORT
SEPTEMBER 2003**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Spotlight on Conservation* workshop series is based on the premise that the best way to develop a statewide conservation strategy is to engage with the varied communities throughout our state to understand the unique natural and working landscapes in each bioregion. The California Legacy Project completed nine bioregional workshops across the State in 2002 – 2003. These workshops will provide a better understanding of the resources highly valued in the region and the strategies for conservation investment that best fit each region.

The North Coast *Spotlight on Conservation* workshop, held in Eureka on May 7 - 8, 2003, was the eighth in the series of nine bioregional workshops.

As shown on the maps below, this region included portions of Del Norte, Siskiyou, Shasta, Trinity, Humboldt, Mendocino, Glenn, Lake, and Sonoma counties.

The contents of this report cover:

1. Legacy goals, workshop results, and follow-up actions;
2. A general summary of workshop highlights and events;
3. Detailed transcriptions, maps, and preliminary analysis resulting from the workshop.

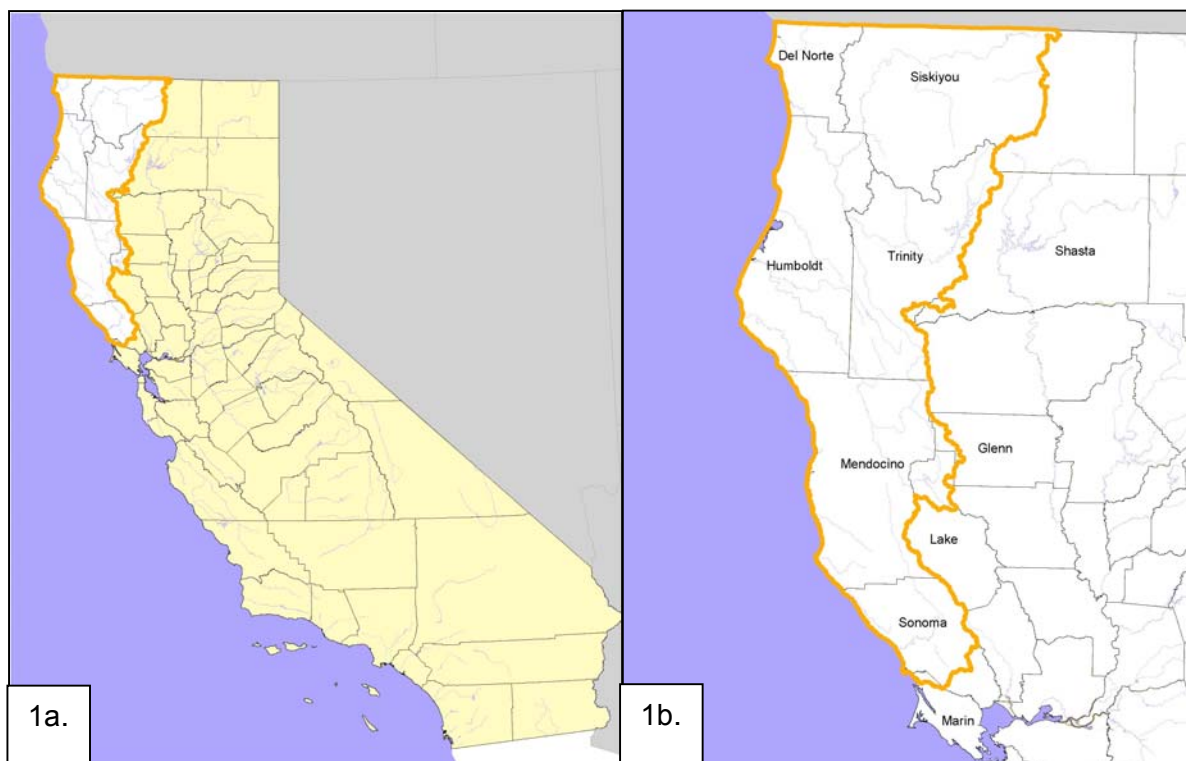


Figure 1a. California's North Coast bioregion in the context of the entire state; 1b. Detail of the North Coast.

The workshops were designed to accomplish the following goals:

1. Put a spotlight on land and water conservation projects and opportunities throughout the state;
2. Introduce the Legacy Project to regional conservation stakeholders;
3. Elicit information about existing regional conservation plans and priorities; monitoring, management and stewardship projects; and available data sets and;
4. Gain a sense of the participant's priorities for conservation including the criteria they might use for investing in conservation of various resources, and the strategies they believe are most applicable to their region and interests.

GOALS, RESULTS, AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

In support of these goals, results and follow-up actions are summarized below:

1. *Spotlight conservation:* A diverse group of people who work on and are affected by conservation had the opportunity to hear each other's views and to interact. People from different parts of the region had an opportunity to share information and think about the region and the State as a whole. To follow-up, participants can add themselves to the email list for Legacy's on-line newsletter, *The Watering Hole* [<http://legacy.ca.gov/subscribe.epl>]. Also, the Legacy Project staff distributed a participant contact list and will distribute workshop results to participants for review prior to publication.

2. *Introduce the Legacy Project:* Following a presentation, participants had the opportunity to ask substantial and challenging questions about the Legacy Project. They appreciated the interest expressed regarding their views about State conservation investment strategies. Resource Agency departments were also able to highlight their valuable work in the region at display booths and in workshop sessions.

3. *Elicit information:* Participants viewed maps of statewide and regional datasets (e.g. land cover types, publicly owned conservation lands, etc.) for a broad view of resources. Legacy staff received contacts for important local datasets and access to data sharing. Participants identified local monitoring, restoration, and stewardship projects, and conservation planning efforts. Legacy Project staff gained a better sense of places in the region that are high conservation priorities. For follow up, regional maps presented at the workshops and additional information received will be evaluated for inclusion in the web-based California Digital Conservation Atlas [http://legacy.ca.gov/new_atlas.epl]. Sharing this information with state agencies will enable them to consider existing local and regional plans and recommended regional priorities when determining statewide priorities for investment.

4. *Gain a sense of conservation criteria:* Participants generated a list of criteria (and ranked them) for Terrestrial Biodiversity, Aquatic Biodiversity, Working Landscapes, Rural Recreation Lands, and Urban Open Space. These criteria will help guide the Legacy Project to develop data and analysis tools for public use. The criteria will also be compared with results from other regional workshops and presented to agencies and organizations that make conservation funding decisions.

5. *Gain insight on conservation investment tools:* In break-out groups, participants were asked to identify conservation strategies appropriate to their region. For follow-up, Legacy staff will review differences in sub-regional and region-to-region strategies and will attempt to determine how these differences can be taken into account in developing conservation investment strategies at the state level. In addition, Legacy will develop lists of both broadly applicable and innovative strategies, especially those that can further economic development as well as conservation

INFORMATION EXCHANGE

One of the key components of the workshop is an “Information Exchange” gallery where participants share their knowledge of the area’s conservation efforts and their opinions as to what areas should be considered regional and statewide conservation priorities. It is set up as an open house of interactive stations focused on specific conservation-related questions. Following are the results of the five stations set up in the Exchange.



Data available and data needs: Participants viewed Legacy’s existing regional and statewide maps depicting natural resources datasets, and land ownership and land use boundaries. One dataset previously unrecorded by the Legacy Project (tribal lands near Ukiah) was brought to our attention. Seven areas on our map were marked as being in need of correction. Data available will help inform the regional and local database survey and will be added to California Environmental Resources Evaluation System (CERES) [<http://ceres.ca.gov>].

Existing and emerging conservation planning efforts: Participants were asked to identify existing or emerging conservation plans in the region that weren’t yet on Legacy’s maps. Of the 27 conservation efforts identified, over



half (63%) addressed more than one type of resource. Both Aquatic and Terrestrial Biodiversity were addressed by nearly 60% of the programs. Roughly 37% of the plans addressed Rural Recreation, about 33% of the plans addressed Working Lands, and 15% addressed Urban Open Space.

Many of the conservation efforts were organized at a watershed-scale, and commonly cited goals included protection of fisheries, water quality, and sensitive and endangered species, and prevention of sedimentation. Seven of the 27 conservation planning locations were located in a cluster around Humboldt Bay. This input will be compiled into regional maps of existing and emerging conservation plans and areas of conservation interest. These maps will be evaluated before possible inclusion in the Legacy Project’s web-based Digital Conservation Atlas. (Refer to page 34 for more information.)

Private land stewardship: Participants were asked to identify sites where private

stewardship conservation projects are in place and have demonstrated success. Three projects were noted. Two of those addressed habitat preservation, through land acquisition and restoration. The third project addressed working lands' conservation through easements. (Refer to page 38 for more information.)

Regional conservation priorities:

Participants were asked to identify the top three places and/ or resources needing additional conservation attention in the region. In general, attendees' highlighted locations centered on the region's rivers, with fisheries (especially salmonids), water quality, flow regime, and water temperature mentioned as important issues. Of the 89 total locations identified, the Klamath and Eel Rivers received the greatest numbers of dots. Additional locations that received considerable attention were the Trinity, Scott, Elk, Navarro, Gualala Rivers, Redwood Creek, and coastal areas of Del Norte and Mendocino Counties. Other highlighted locations centered on rare and sensitive species habitat, migratory bird sites, old growth forests, roadless wilderness areas, wildlife corridors, and farmlands. Suggestions for needed actions included improved watershed management, use of conservation

easements and, working with farmers to institute wildlife-friendly and sustainable land management practices. (Refer to page 39 for more information.)

Statewide conservation priorities: Participants were asked to identify the top three places and/ or resources needing additional conservation attention across the state. Approximately two thirds of locations identified as statewide priorities were within the North Coast, indicating that participants believe conservation priorities in their region are as deserving of attention and funding as other locations throughout the state. A substantial proportion of the dots were placed at coastal locations. Watershed issues were commonly cited as important concerns, with salmonid conservation most frequently noted. Additionally, keeping forestry lands in production and sustainable management of forestry lands were also repeatedly mentioned. (Refer to page 46 for more information.)

Natural Resource Project Inventory (NRPI) [<http://www.ca.blm.gov/caso/nrpi.html>]: The station updated information on 33 projects in the region, which included resource assessment, restoration and education and outreach efforts.



I. INTRODUCTION

This Interim Report is a summary of the California Legacy Project's "Spotlight on Conservation" workshop for the North Coast bioregion. This workshop was the eighth in a series of nine workshops held throughout the State in 2002-2003. Participating counties included Del Norte, Siskiyou, Shasta, Trinity, Humboldt, Mendocino, Glenn, Lake, and Sonoma. The Interim Report is a record of the workshop results and provides some preliminary analysis.

"The California Legacy Project will assist everyone who knows the land and is working to save it. We're making an unprecedented effort to reach out to those who care about the future of California's natural resources. I invite you to get involved in this exciting effort to work with us on the state-of-the-art tools and conservation strategies that will help protect and restore California's natural resources and working landscapes."

**-Mary D. Nichols
Secretary for Resources**

In an effort to develop California's first-ever statewide resources conservation strategy,

the California Legacy Project is working with Resources Agency state departments, boards, commissions and conservancies, CALEPA departments, the California Department of Food and Agriculture, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, and federal and nonprofit conservation partners. The Project seeks the input of stakeholders affected by conservation investment, as well as of advocates for conservation investment. The Legacy Project will create analytical tools that can help state and federal agencies; local and regional governments; and public, non-profit, and private groups assess resource values and risks, and conservation opportunities for large landscape areas in each of the state's major bioregions. Such evaluations guide decision-makers to more effective and strategic allocations of funds.

The California Legacy Project includes a wide range of perspectives and incorporates agency and public participation at all levels of its work. It builds on existing data and conservation efforts, facilitating partnerships in data improvement and conservation actions. Working together with a host of partners, the Project helps to ensure a legacy of natural resources and working landscapes for California's future.

II. SESSION RESULTS

OVERVIEW OF SPOTLIGHT ON CONSERVATION WORKSHOPS

More than 70 people attended the North Coast workshop. All workshop invitees were recommended to Legacy staff as being knowledgeable about and interested in regional conservation and natural resource issues. In extending invitations, we attempted to be thorough and to include a broad spectrum of viewpoints and expertise. However, we recognize that our participant group still represented a relatively small, self-selected, focus group. Thus, we recognize that the recorded responses from this workshop are not

representative of the state or region, or of natural resources professionals as a whole.

The workshops are designed for one and a half days and have two distinct, but equally important, components: (1) a series of facilitated discussions in large and small groups, and (2) an "Information Exchange," set up in an open house format, where participants view and react to an extensive gallery of maps and data and provide Legacy with information on conservation-related questions.

Day One begins with a welcome, a presentation about the Legacy Project, and a presentation about other current planning efforts in the region. This is intended to set the context for follow-up conversations. Participants then discuss regional conservation issues in a facilitated, large group session. Day One ends with a two-hour opportunity to engage in the "Information Exchange."

Day Two begins with small break-out groups discussing the type of criteria they would use in deciding how to invest in conservation of five resource types (Terrestrial Biodiversity, Aquatic Biodiversity, Working Lands, Rural

Recreation, and Urban Open Space). Once the small groups identify criteria, the large group then ranks each one from the *most important* to *least important*. In the afternoon, following a brief presentation on Legacy's California Digital Conservation Atlas, participants convene in small groups for discussions of strategies that are applicable to resource conservation in their region. Participants then return to large group for reports back on the results of the small group sessions and a summary presentation highlighting results of the workshop. Finally, the workshops end with a closing address by an official from the Resources Agency. For a detailed Workshop Agenda see Appendix A.

WORKSHOP OPENING

To open the workshop, participants were welcomed by the Honorable Jimmy Smith, Chair, Humboldt County Board of Supervisors. Following Smith's comments, Ruth Coleman, Director, California Department of Parks and Recreation spoke to participants.

Coleman said she was glad to be back for the eighth Legacy workshop, and noted that she had attended the first workshop in the series approximately a year earlier. She recognized the effort being made by the Legacy Project to reach out to landowners, conservation organizations, business interests, and federal, state, and local governments. She explained that the workshop series is about integrating participants' values and knowledge into conservation planning. She commended the Legacy Project's scope, such as the project's broad definition of conservation, including not only biodiversity, but also recreation and working lands, and also the broad range of conservation tools the project supports, including not only acquisition, but also restoration and stewardship.

Finally, she noted that the Department of Parks and Recreation has initiated a new

process for selecting acquisitions, and said that she believed the Legacy Project's objective of making data more accessible could help Park's staff meet their goals.

Next, Cathy Bleier, Special Assistant for Salmon and Watershed Restoration, California Resources Agency spoke about the North Coast Watershed Assessment Program (NCWAP). NCWAP brings together five agencies (Department of Fish and Game, Forestry and Fire Protection, Conservation's Division of Mines and Geology, Water Resources, and the North Coast Water Quality Control Board) to assess the watershed conditions and address conflicts between fisheries, water quality, and land use. One goal of the project is to develop baseline information about watershed conditions. Another goal is to foster interagency, non-profit, and private sector cooperation. Bleier noted that one of the biggest challenges and biggest benefits of the project has been to integrate and compile existing information across agencies. Other goals of the project are to achieve cooperative approaches to protect the best remaining watersheds through stewardship, easements, and incentive programs, and to better implement existing laws requiring monitoring and assessment.

REGIONAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

As part of the first day of the workshop, participants were asked to identify some of the most pressing issues for conservation in the North Coast, including unique regional opportunities and challenges.

Participants detailed a host of regional challenges including: regulatory burdens; lack of common ground in stakeholders' beliefs and values; lack of planning; insufficient political representation because of a low population; and inadequate conservation funding. Opportunities to meet these challenges were also presented, including: relatively healthy and intact natural resources; fairly low population pressures; reasonable land values; large tracts of public land and lands in single ownership; and a strong land ethic and ecological knowledge-base held by a large proportion of the population.

The lists of the opportunities and challenges identified by the workshop participants follow. These are not in order of priority, nor are they intended to be exhaustive lists of plans, possible opportunities, and constraints; rather these lists document the projects and ideas that were foremost in participants' minds at the start of the workshop. **Bold print** denotes those items that seemed especially significant for the North Coast Region.

CHALLENGES, RISKS, THREATS

- **Baggage/history: Hard to find common ground to collaborate**
- Lack of communication
- Anti-government mentality
- Inadequate voice by tribes
- **Geographic distances make it hard to for regional collaborators to get together**
- **Widely divergent resource management ethics**
- Disagreement on highest priorities
- Land management by emotion, not science
- Barriers to cross-ownership stewardship (hard to get owners working together)
- **Political polarization**
- **Less political representation due to low population**
- Lack of planning
- Population growth pressures
- Inadequate local money for project review and land management
- Getting agency staff to spend bond money, coordinate programs, etc.
- Funds to develop recreational opportunities
- Lacking funds for management of public lands
- Non-helpful attitudes of some permitting agency staff
- Inconsistent enforcement of regulations by agencies
- Misunderstanding regulatory laws
- Regulations that focus on process, not outcome
- Lack of communication between agencies
- Affordable housing problem is pushing development on agricultural land
- **Need to understand real economic base and mechanics in region**
 - There are misconceptions about the region's self sufficiency
- **Lack of diversity in economic base**
- Need "transition models" for one agriculture owner to retire and another to take over
- Sediment and other pollutants as threat to biodiversity
- Invasive species
- Fire suppression
- **Hatchery effects on wild salmon populations**
- Small surviving percentage of ancient redwoods
- **Active, natural disasters -- floods, fires, landslides, etc...**
- Loss and degradation of habitat

CHALLENGES, RISKS, THREATS CONT'D

- Fragmentation by rural subdivision
- There are too many roads to maintain
- **4-lane highway through region (proposed by CalTrans)**
- Pressures to convert land uses
- Depletion of resources through over-harvesting
- Lack of understanding during habitat creation/ restoration in cases when species has not been there for awhile
- Data incompatibility
- Move beyond mapping to action
- Focus on past instead of present & future
- It is a challenge to bring about change
- Complexities of problems and solutions
- People coming in from outside of the region with different values

OPPORTUNITIES

- **Wealth of regional resources**
- Ability to recover resources, sand/ gravel/ fisheries – there remains a “critical mass” of healthy natural resources
- **Large coho and carnivore populations**
- **Opportunity to improve salmonid habitat**
- **Old growth trees -- habitat for special status species**
- **Strong land ethic by large percentage of the population**
- Local capacity
- Lots of Non-Governmental Organizations
- Spirit of volunteerism
- **Engaged local people willing to help with science, etc.**
- Partner and trade management talent in local communities
- **Large academic and scientific pool of expertise**
- Existing need for and opportunity to develop a 4-year university
- Lots of highly educated professionals interested in coming to region (with new technology)
- **Large native American population with a wealth of information and interests**
- **Availability of hands-on restoration experts**
- Looking at successful restoration prototypes can provide guidance
- Educational forum; work together on former disagreements
- Room for agreement around environmental and economic development
- **Small enough population to work together and develop relationships**
- **Limited population pressure**
- Opportunity to control growth -- get ahead of curve to prevent loss of resources
- **Relatively inexpensive to do land conservation**
- Land owners are willing to restore and enhance resources and habitat if they get tax incentives
- Financial incentives to maintain land/ resources
- Non-industrial/ stewardship land ownership
- **Large tracts of public land and in single ownership; able to be addressed at landscape planning level**
- **Large tract ranch lands with timber resources -- reduce regulation of non industrial timber operations**
- **Agricultural businesses are family-owned and multi-generational; this presents a marketing opportunity**
- Conversion of large timber lands to other uses
- Humboldt County is beginning a General Plan Update
- Learn from other jurisdictions
- Elimination of redundancy in permit processing (would result in more money on ground)
- State and federal bond money for easements

OPPORTUNITIES CONT'D

- **High unemployment could be addressed by creating jobs in conservation/ restoration/ stewardship industries**
- **Opportunities for ecological tourism/ creation of jobs**
- Attract tourism money for resource protection
- Ability of state to use county level map data
- Substantial initial planning in place
- Ability to share data (much available)

REGIONAL THEMES

- Salmon issues - water/ habitat
- Maintain important water resources
- There's a need for public land management
- Regulation
- Collaboration
- Appropriate "carrots and sticks" (regulation and incentives)
- Small landowners inability to comply with regulations
- There is existing technical know how and resources
- Keep agricultural and small landowner uses viable
- Need to focus on being competitive in global economy

FIRST SMALL GROUP SESSION: IDENTIFYING AND WEIGHTING REGIONAL CONSERVATION CRITERIA

On the morning of the second day, small breakout groups were formed and charged with the following task:

“Identify characteristics or elements (called criteria) of a resource that makes it desirable or valuable to conserve”

Alternatively, participants could identify characteristics or elements that one might use to avoid investing in conservation (such as areas of high urban value).

Each group identified conservation criteria for one of six resource categories: Terrestrial Biodiversity, Aquatic Biodiversity, Working Landscapes: Agriculture/ Grazing, Working Landscapes: Forestry, Urban Open Space, and Rural Recreation. Once the small group identified criteria, the large group ranked all of the criteria from highest to lowest priority. For a detailed explanation of the ranking process, see Appendix B.

The charts that follow display the complete list of criteria selected by the small breakout groups for each resource topic, and their relative level of priority as determined by the full group.

The charts are set up as follows: The first column lists the criteria in order of relative importance (from highest to lowest) as ranked by all workshop participants. The second column shows a percent rank for each criterion as compared to the highest-scoring criterion. The third column shows the general level of importance the entire group placed on the each criterion. The fourth column shows the average score received by each criterion, with lower values representing higher value rankings. The

last column consists of graphs depicting the frequency and distribution of scores. Although the graphs are small, ranking patterns can be seen.

It is important to note that the goal of this exercise was to observe where there was agreement or disagreement about important criteria. The scores are not the result of a consensus process; rather, they reflect the range of opinions of the participants at the workshop. Additionally, while high scores indicate general agreement that a criterion is important, medium or low scores do not mean that a criterion is unimportant; lower scores simply indicate a lower relative placement in the rankings by this participant group. A graph depicting the distribution of participants' interests or affiliations follows on the next page.

These criteria will not be used as final recommendations for conservation investment purposes. Rather, in reviewing the Criteria session results, the Legacy Project hopes to observe general patterns, unique discussion outcomes, and commonalities between and among regions. The criteria that are widely agreed upon by participants will guide the Legacy Project in developing data, maps, and analysis tools for public use. This information will also be combined with results from other regional workshops and provided to conservation decision makers for their consideration. Furthermore, the criteria emerging from the breakout groups in each region can be used by the departments to compare with the criteria they currently apply in their decision-making processes and evaluate if major discrepancies exist between those suggested by stakeholders and existing departmental criteria.

INTERESTS REPRESENTED BY PARTICIPANTS IN THE NORTH COAST WORKSHOP CRITERIA WEIGHTING SESSION

Participants in the criteria ranking session were asked to report their interests or affiliations. Collecting this information enabled us to get a sense of the proportional representation by different interest categories (and allows consideration of how this distribution could have influenced the criteria ranking results).

Participants reported their interests by selecting from a list of possible “interest categories” on each criteria-ranking ballot. On the chart below, note that the percentages of voters add up to greater than 100% because voters were allowed to identify with more than one interest category. (For example, a participant could identify as representing both “Farming” and “Local Government” interests.)

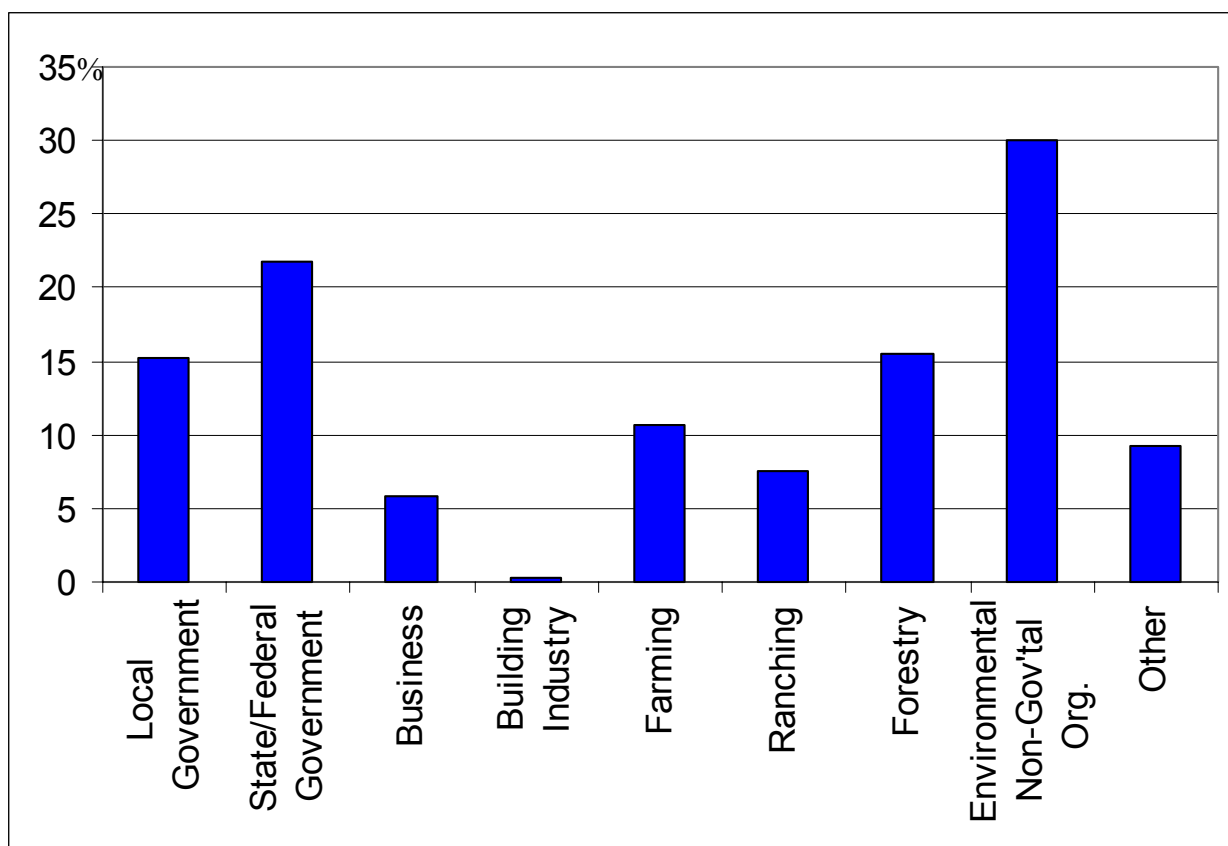


Figure 2. Percentages of Participants Representing Various Interest Categories in the North Coast Workshop Criteria Weighting Session¹

¹ The percentages of representation by interest category in this chart represent average percentages across six criteria ranking votes. Participants ranked criteria for six resource types (Terrestrial Biodiversity, Aquatic Biodiversity, Working Lands – Farming, etc.) and reported their interest categories on each ballot. As a result of participants leaving or entering the voting sessions and variation in how individuals reported their interests, there was some variation in the percentages of representation between votes. However, the variation was relatively small, and the average percentages across all six resource type votes adequately represent the distribution of participants in this exercise.

DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF CRITERIA WEIGHTING

TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY

The criteria that received high priority ratings were:

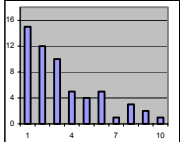
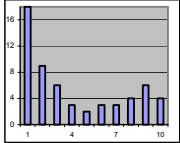
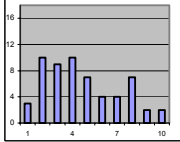
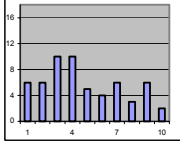
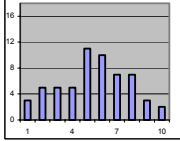
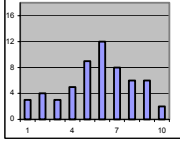
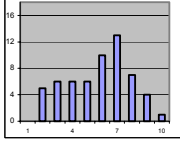
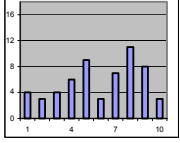
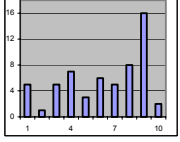
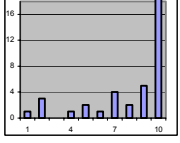
- Unique and sensitive landscapes
- Large intact landscapes
- Habitat linkage and buffer zones, and
- Concentration of species or habitats

Besides considering the overall “High,” “Medium,” and “Low” rankings, the distribution of scores can demonstrate cases where participants were in strong agreement about a criterion’s importance, or where there was disagreement. There was extremely strong agreement that “Unique and sensitive landscapes” are important, and there was also fairly strong agreement about the other three high-ranking criteria. This indicates that the North Coast workshop participants believed that biological and ecological characteristics of a site outweigh all other considerations in determining where to invest for conservation of terrestrial biodiversity. Two themes to emerge among these high-ranking criteria were: 1. the importance of both sensitive species and entire communities, and 2. contribution of conservation sites to the ecological integrity of surrounding landscape.

The three criteria related to “risk “ to a site or habitat scored similarly, reflecting a relatively strong agreement among participants that risk was of medium importance. These medium scores could reflect a dilemma that has repeatedly come up in many workshop regions: on one hand, high threat levels can serve as a call to take action before it is too late; on the other hand, participants are often hesitant to consider threatened resources as their highest investment priorities if the risk to those resources is beyond their capacity to protect them.

It is also noteworthy that the criterion that included economic feasibility and implementation considerations (rather than biological characteristics) ranked near the bottom of the list. This is consistent with results from previous workshops; participants have typically ranked biological and ecological characteristics above implementation characteristics for the planning phases of conservation investment. There was also very strong agreement that “accessibility” was the least important of these criteria. Again, this seems to indicate that participants believe that ecological characteristics outweigh values to humans when planning for Terrestrial Biodiversity conservation.

Table 1a. Criteria for Terrestrial Biodiversity Conservation

Objective: Terrestrial Biodiversity				
Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores High ← → Low
Unique & sensitive habitats (oak woodlands, prairies, hardwood forest, old growth forest, uncommon vegetation types; addresses aquatic biodiversity also; suitable for threatened, endangered, rare species; diverse numbers of rare species; seasonal habitat for migratory species; underrepresented communities; scientific and research value)	100%	HIGH	3.41	
Large intact landscapes (long-term viability; habitat for wide ranging species; contribute to air and water supply and quality; large intact oak woodland; intact forest; roadless; headwaters; to sustain multiple trophic levels; potential for restoration or protection of natural ecological processes)	96%	HIGH	4.16	
Habitat linkage & buffer zones (connecting protected areas, proximate to other protected areas, declining or degraded habitats connected to intact habitats of the same type)	92%	HIGH	4.67	
Concentration of species or habitats	92%	HIGH	4.78	
High risk of habitat conversion (urban; rural parcelization and development; industrial, e.g. instream mining)	88%	MED	5.43	
High risk of fragmentation	86%	MED	5.78	
High risk of habitat degradation (habitat loss due to existing management; invasion of non-native pathogens or invasive species, such as sudden oak death)	86%	MED	5.78	
Restoration potential (areas that can be restored to pre-contact conditions and natural disturbance regimes (including fire))	84%	MED	6.00	
Feasibility of protection and/ or recovery (biological; economic; legal; broad-based community support; capable or willing stewards; low short-term and long-term costs)	83%	MED	6.28	
Accessibility to wide range of economic groups (public access where there is not much access to natural areas)	68%	LOW	8.72	

AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY

The criteria that received high priority ratings were:

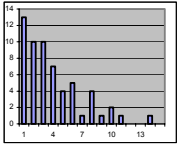
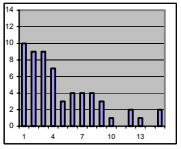
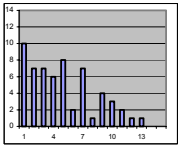
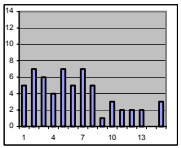
- Composition, diversity and distribution of native cold-water species
- Unique and rare habitats
- Degree of riparian habitat continuity and integrity, and
- In-stream habitat quality

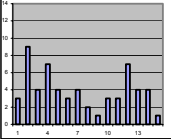
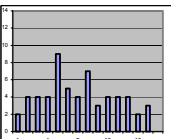
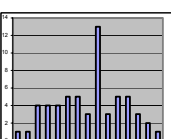
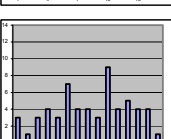
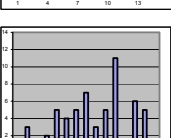
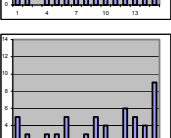
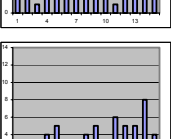
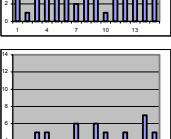
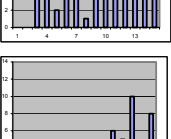
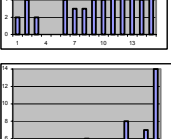
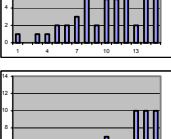
Of these, there was an especially high level of agreement about the importance of the top two criteria.

The criterion “Special-status and focal species occurrence and density” received a somewhat bipolar distribution of scores, with some participants ranking this criterion high and others ranking it low. This could reflect a disagreement between those who believe in focusing on sensitive or rare species versus those that would rather focus on whole ecosystems.

All of the criteria based on feasibility or implementation considerations [“Degree of feasibility (social, biological, economic)” and “Administrative capacity and feasibility (e.g. regulatory implementation and effectiveness, adequate staffing for stewardship)”] received either low or medium rankings. There was especially strong agreement that the two lowest ranking criteria were relatively low priority considerations.

Table 1b. Criteria for Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation

Objective: Aquatic Biodiversity				
Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores High \longleftrightarrow Low
Composition, diversity and distribution of native cold-water species (fish, amphibians, mammals, invertebrates, plants)	100%	HIGH	3.97	
Unique and rare habitats (coastal lagoons, estuaries, wetlands, deep pools, springs, refugia)	95%	HIGH	4.85	
Degree of riparian habitat continuity and integrity	95%	HIGH	4.93	
In-stream habitat quality (e.g. woody debris, pools, geomorphic characteristics)	88%	HIGH	6.15	

Objective: Aquatic Biodiversity Cont'd				
Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores High ← → Low
Special-status and focal species occurrence and density.	82%	MED	7.15	
Water quality (temperature, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, etc.)	82%	MED	7.19	
Upslope condition (geomorphic stability, vegetation seral state and type)	76%	MED	8.20	
Land ownership patterns and management (% of protected habitat within watershed: easements, public ownership, private stewardship; degree of intactness/ disturbance)	75%	MED	8.32	
Land and water use types (e.g. water diversions, gravel mining)	72%	MED	8.95	
Feasibility (e.g. economic, social, biological)	71%	MED	9.03	
Presence of watershed coordination mechanisms (e.g. community willingness and awareness)	71%	MED	9.10	
Location, type and number of migration barriers	70%	MED	9.36	
Administrative capacity and feasibility (e.g. regulatory implementation and effectiveness, adequate staffing for stewardship)	66%	LOW	10.05	
Road density	60%	LOW	11.05	
Percent and tenacity of invasives	56%	LOW	11.69	

WORKING LANDSCAPES – AGRICULTURE/ GRAZING

The criteria designated as high priority were:

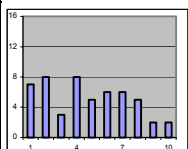
- Presence of other natural resources in addition to agricultural land, and
- Prime agricultural land with good soil, flat land, available water that can accommodate a range of crops

There was relatively strong agreement about the importance of both among participants. The inclusion of both agricultural considerations (such as prime soils, available water, etc.) and ecological considerations (other natural resources) among the high-ranking criteria suggests that participants believe that agriculture can and should be compatible with biodiversity conservation and protection of ecological resources. The fact that the ecological criteria ranked above the agricultural ones may reflect the make-up of the voting group (Figure 2). While there was fairly good representation by agricultural interests (11% of voters affiliated themselves with farming interests, and 8% with grazing), there was stronger representation by environmental non-governmental organizations and governments. (Additional, smaller-scale information-gathering workshops targeting landowners and working land interests were held throughout the state to address this problem of unequal representation.)

The criterion “Areas with opportunities for maintaining or improving private lands through stewardship and incentives,” received a somewhat bi-polar distribution of scores, with some participants ranking this criterion high and others ranking it low. During the workshop’s afternoon discussion groups about conservation strategies, there was a good deal of consensus about the importance about stewardship and private landowner incentives (see “Regional Priorities and Strategies” section). The low scores assigned by some participants could reflect a belief that good stewardship and incentive programs should be applicable on all working landscapes, so this would not a criteria that needs to be considered in deciding where to invest.

Finally, there was strong agreement that the two low-ranking criteria were the least important. “Areas within a floodplain” may have been perceived as too narrow. The low rank of the criterion “Provides exceptional opportunities for agricultural education and research” (especially as contrasted with the high rank of “Prime Agricultural land”) suggests that participants would like to see farm lands remain viable for working uses, rather than having to adopt multiple and public uses, such as serving in research and education.

Table 1c. Criteria for Working Landscapes – Agriculture/ Grazing Lands Conservation

Objective: Working Lands Agriculture/ Grazing				
Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores² High <—> Low
Presence of other natural resources in addition to ag land (e.g. proximity to other natural resource or riparian corridors, watershed with anadromous fish, vernal pools)	100%	HIGH	3.50	
Prime ag land with good soil, flat land, available water that can accommodate a range of crops (one example: alluvial areas)	97%	HIGH	4.06	
Areas that support or promote long-term, economically viable ag production (presence of infrastructure, processing plants)	93%	MED	4.71	
Areas that limit or direct undesired urban growth	92%	MED	4.85	
Areas with opportunities for maintaining or improving private lands through stewardship and incentives (one stewardship example: addressing invasive species)	91%	MED	4.94	
Areas that maintain critical mass of viable ag land; protects existing agricultural district	89%	MED	5.33	
Lands vulnerable to urban conversion due to inappropriate zoning; not protected by Williamson Act	87%	MED	5.62	
Areas where surrounding land uses are complimentary to agriculture	84%	MED	6.10	
Areas within a floodplain	75%	LOW	7.62	
Provides exceptional opportunities for agricultural education and research	71%	LOW	8.29	

². Note that the scale of y-axis varies. For the lowest ranking criterion, the maximum y-axis value is 24. For all other charts, the maximum y-axis value (# of votes) is 16.

WORKING LANDSCAPES – FORESTRY

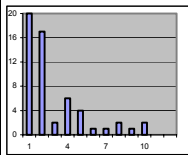
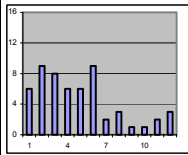
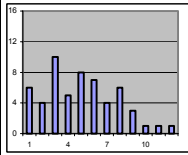
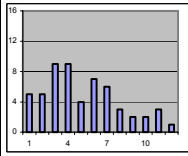
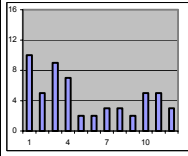
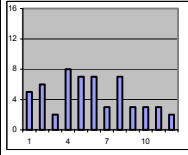
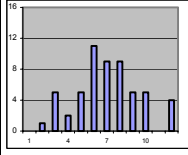
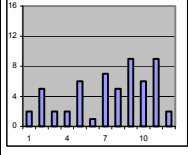
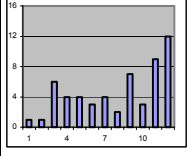
The criteria designated as high priority were:

- Additional benefits, such as intact ecosystems, underrepresented natural community; biodiversity, endangered species habitat, clean water function, etc.
- Preservation of cultural sites; grandfather trees; habitat islands and corridors within working landscapes
- Manageable; good topography, stable soils, unfragmented; not isolated by public lands
- High risk of urban encroachment
- Economic viability: proximity to infrastructure (mill, roads); low operations and maintenance costs; high site timber, secondary products (mushrooms etc); political stability and regulatory predictability, and
- Large scale parcels (160+ acres); strategic location in landscape; buffers other areas

Included among the high-ranking criteria were both ecological concerns (intact ecosystems; biodiversity) and concerns specific to the operation of forestry lands (good topography, stable soils, proximity to infrastructure). There was very strong agreement that the highest-ranking criterion was important, and fairly strong agreement about the second highest criteria. Both of these were primarily ecological in focus, indicating that participants believed that working forestry lands can and should be compatible with the conservation of other valued resources. The fact that these ecological criteria ranked above criteria specific to forestry operations may reflect the make-up of the voting group (Figure 2). While there was fairly good representation by forestry interests (15% of voters affiliated themselves with forestry interests), there was stronger representation by environmental non-governmental organizations and governments. (Additional, smaller-scale information-gathering workshops targeting landowners and working land interests were held throughout the state to address this problem of unequal representation.)

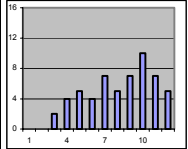
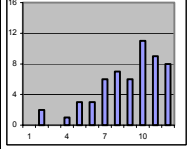
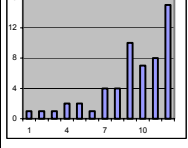
Among the low-ranking criteria, there was especially strong agreement that “Political support/ momentum” was the least important of the criteria on this list, and there was also relatively strong agreement that “Good trade stock – public/ private exchange” was of low priority. Both of these could be considered implementation or feasibility considerations. This is consistent with results from previous workshops; participants have typically ranked site characteristics above implementation characteristics for the planning phases of conservation investment.

Table 1d. Criteria for Working Landscapes - Forestry

Objective: Working Lands - Forestry				
Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores³ High <=> Low
Additional benefits, such as intact ecosystems, underrepresented natural community; biodiversity, endangered species habitat, clean water function, etc.	100%	HIGH	2.89	
Preservation of cultural sites; grandfather trees; habitat islands and corridors within working landscapes	89%	HIGH	4.84	
Manageable; good topography, stable soils, unfragmented; not isolated by public lands	88%	HIGH	5.04	
High risk of urban encroachment	87%	HIGH	5.16	
Economic viability: proximity to infrastructure (mill, roads); low operations and maintenance costs; high site timber, secondary products (mushrooms etc); political stability and regulatory predictability	86%	HIGH	5.38	
Large scale parcels (160+ acres); strategic location in landscape; buffers other areas	84%	HIGH	5.77	
Demonstration/ education property - cooperative landowner, stewardship activities, existing watershed effort	76%	MED	7.04	
Good records/ knowledge base/ data availability	74%	MED	7.41	
Negative criteria: do not invest working landscape funds in preservation areas	70%	LOW	8.13	

³. Note that the scale of y-axis varies. For the highest-ranking criterion, the maximum y-axis value is 20. For all other the charts, the maximum y-axis value (# of votes) is 16.

Objective: Working Lands - Forestry Cont'd

Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores ³ High ← → Low
Alternative management strategies can be employed for islands and corridors within working landscape	69%	LOW	8.21	
Good trade stock - public/ private exchange	66%	LOW	8.89	
Political support / momentum	64%	LOW	9.25	

³. Note that the scale of y-axis varies. For the highest-ranking criterion, the maximum y-axis value is 20. For all other the charts, the maximum y-axis value (# of votes) is 16.

RECREATION

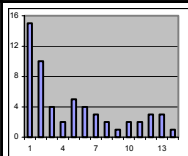
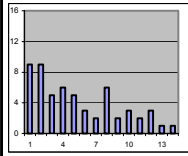
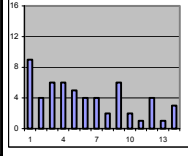
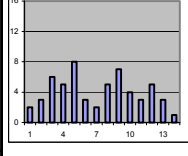
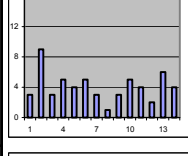
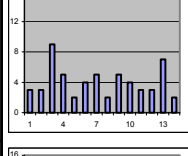
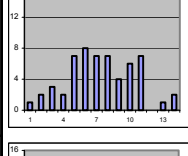
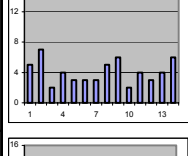
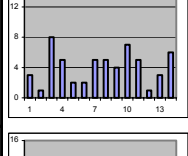
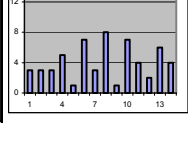
The criteria designated as high priority were:

- Protects ecosystem and watershed viability and significant biodiversity (e.g. old growth redwoods)
- Invest in management and enhancement of existing public lands and facilities, and
- Threatened lands that are close to population with limited recreational opportunities

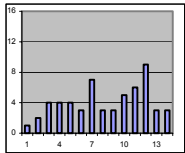
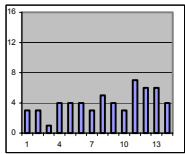
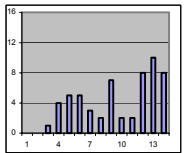
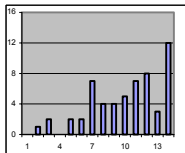
There was especially strong agreement about the importance of “Protects ecosystem and watershed viability and significant biodiversity.” The fact that the top-ranking criterion was an ecological one again underscores the North Coast participants’ belief in the importance of considering ecological characteristics when investing in all types of conservation. The second highest-ranking criteria echoes a suggestion heard at many of the workshops (especially in the Conservation Priorities and Strategies sessions): one way to better accomplish conservation would be to secure greater funding for public lands management.

There was fairly strong agreement that the two lowest-ranking criteria were relatively unimportant. The second-lowest criterion was “Proximity to existing transportation routes (accessibility).” The relatively spread-out distribution of the region’s population may make accessibility less of an issue than in regions with dense urban centers where large segments of the population can be served if accessibility issues are considered. The lowest ranking criterion was “Proximity to small towns that need economic stimulus.” In group discussions, the region’s participants frequently mentioned development of eco-tourism as a potential conservation strategy with economic benefits. However, the low rank of this “economic stimulus” criteria (especially as compared to the top-ranking “Protects ecosystem and watershed viability”) suggests that participants believed that ecological values should outweigh economic benefits when investing in Recreation.

Table 1e. Criteria for Recreation Conservation

Objective: Recreation				
Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores High \longleftrightarrow Low
Protects ecosystem and watershed viability and significant biodiversity (e.g. old growth redwoods)	100%	HIGH	4.93	
Invest in management and enhancement of existing public lands and facilities	98%	HIGH	5.33	
Threatened lands that are close to population with limited recreational opportunities	94%	HIGH	5.96	
Capacity for ongoing management and ability to address conflicts between people and endangered or threatened species	86%	MED	7.14	
Preserving large tracts of land through connectivity to get a wilderness experience	86%	MED	7.16	
Supports water-oriented recreation (rivers, lagoons and coastal access)	86%	MED	7.26	
Opportunity for education, interpretation, and research	85%	MED	7.44	
Supports multiple and unique recreational uses that are in demand	84%	MED	7.46	
Linkages that follow natural features in and through urban areas (e.g. ravines and waterways)	83%	MED	7.75	
Has historic and cultural values (maritime, Native American)	82%	MED	7.91	

Objective: Recreation Cont'd

Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores
Has scenic value	79%	MED	8.35	
Willing / supportive surrounding landowners	78%	MED	8.46	
Proximity to existing transportation routes (accessible)	70%	LOW	9.72	
Proximity to small towns that need economic stimulus	68%	LOW	10.12	

SMALL GROUP SESSION: REGIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

The task of the second small group session was to identify conservation strategies with mutual benefits to local economies and conservation. For this discussion, participants were divided into five small groups and were asked to think region-wide.

In some groups, participants first discussed regional conservation priorities and then discussed potential strategies for achieving those priorities. Priorities were defined as areas or resources that are in need of conservation investment. The purpose of identifying priorities was not to generate a complete list representing the group's highest regional priorities; rather, the priorities were used as examples to help focus the group's discussion of strategies. Strategies are approaches to conserving natural resources that combine multiple tools and techniques and best utilize scarce funds and resources.

All five of the groups independently recognized the following strategies:

Streamline permitting processes and reduce regulatory burden - Participants expressed concerns about costly and time-consuming permitting processes and environmental regulations. Recommendations for addressing these problems included: resolving conflicting regulations across agencies, scaling regulations to the size of projects, and reforming the permitting fees process that serves as a disincentive for conducting restoration. Participants also suggested that there should be "one-stop-shopping" permitting to reduce costs to businesses and landowners conducting land management and restoration.

Utilize and improve easements for land protection - Participants suggested easements as valuable conservation tools for protecting land while maintaining private ownership or maintaining economic use. Recommendations included using limited term easements

and implementing non-profit or community based oversight. Two groups noted the value of using easements to promote good management practices on working forestry lands.

Four out of the five groups recognized the following:

Create jobs in restoration and stewardship – Participants suggested developing job training programs to re-train workers in resource extraction industries for restoration or conservation work. Groups noted that this would result in both improved land management and provide employment opportunities for people who have lost their jobs, especially those in forestry and fisheries.

Three out of the five groups recognized the following:

Develop incentives for conservation – Participants suggested that financial incentives could be used to encourage conservation of natural resources on private lands. In particular, tax incentives cost-sharing programs, and assistance for Best Management Practices were mentioned.

Two out of the five groups recognized the following:

Support working lands infrastructure – Participants discussed the importance of maintaining the economic viability of working lands. One crucial issue is preserving infrastructure for commodity production and processing. Small business loans to maintain infrastructure and underwriting the maintenance of infrastructure for landowners engaged in best practices were suggested.

Develop value-added markets and secondary products - Participants suggested marketing organic agricultural

products and grass-fed beef, promoting regional branding, certifying sustainably harvested forestry products, and developing secondary forest products.

Simplify processes for applying for government funding – Participants felt that the funding mechanisms from

different government agencies could be better coordinated and made more transparent. One group suggested holding workshops to provide grant application assistance.

Detailed results of the sub-regional groups follow:

GROUP ONE: CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

1. Make sure that follow-up oversight and guidance is in place when land acquisition and restoration are undertaken
 - Need staff to write proposals, and technical and administrative guidance
2. Ensure continuity in projects
3. Promote community-based stewardship
 - E.g. Title 2 and 3
4. Establish U.S. Forest Service-administered Resource Advisory Committees (under Title 2 and 3) to end rural communities dependence on timber revenue to finance schools and roads (as in Del Norte Co.)
5. Develop clear, measurable conservation objectives
6. Foster partnerships
7. Uses fund to improve Smith River Recreation Area (US Department of Agriculture)
8. Develop programmatic environmental documents
 - E.g., Five-county Salmon Project
 - Set criteria for implementation
9. Develop a different approach for permitting of restoration projects (outside of traditional regulatory structure)
 - E.g., Coastal Commission permitting barriers
10. Resolve conflicting regulatory mandates across agencies for restoration and conservation.
11. Consolidate regulatory programs by watershed
12. “Protect the best- restore the rest”
 - E.g., aquatic conservation strategy in Northwest Forest Plan
 - Protect buffers and corridors
13. Conduct basin-wide resource/ watershed assessments
14. Establish community-owned forests
15. Change industrial model forest model to uneven-age management
16. Develop a tax-exempt bond proposal for asset purchases
17. Expand landowner incentives
 - Provide low-interest or alternative financing for small landowners developing Timber Harvest Plans (THP’s)
 - Provide incentives for restoring endangered species’ habitat
 - E.g., Safe Harbor protections
18. Utilize conservation easements
 - Non-profit, community-based oversight
19. Control population growth
20. Support property owners willingly and actively doing the “right thing” for conservation
 - E.g., underwrite maintenance of commodity production infrastructure

GROUP TWO: CONSERVATION PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Priorities

- A. Open space
- B. Public access on recreation lands
- C. Working forests
- D. Working farms & ranches
- E. Unique ecological islands and corridors
- F. Fisheries
- G. Water quantity & quality
- H. Coastal wetlands and lagoons

Strategies

1. Maintain economic viability of working forests and lands
2. Coordinated, 1-stop-shopping permitting process
3. Scale regulations to size of projects' impacts
 - Small vs. large lands
 - In many cases, doing conservation is not issue of available funds, but of the role of regulation making restoration harder
4. Fund restoration (ensure regulations are scaled appropriately for project size)
5. Small business loans to maintain infrastructure that maintains working lands
6. Long-term loan fund for small landowners to help with cost-share of grants
7. Create a stewardship grant fund to give landowners money for stewardship
8. More outreach to landowners about options for conservation
9. 1-stop-shopping grant application assistance
 - Questions to address: Where is it? When and how to apply?
 - Hold workshops with representatives from grant programs for potential applicants
 - Possible ways to share information: paper, web, informed staff in Resource Conservation Districts (RCD's), existing service providers
10. Allow small landowners to stay in business
11. Support communities' redevelopment for urban waterfronts
 - Encourage mixed use; supports local economies
12. Conservation easements
13. Conservation easements for alternative forestry management prescriptions
 - Manage forests with funds available to help fisheries and other natural resources
 - Provide economic incentives to landowners
 - Need to do this more in the North Coast; it's not done much now
 - Can expect good receptivity in region
14. Tax credits for conserving resources (for example, reduction of yield tax)
15. Utilize Williamson Act
16. Mini-easement of Williamson: short term to cover hard times
17. Arcata Marsh Strategy
 - For municipal waste treatment
 - Recreate historical wetlands
18. Fix inheritance tax issue
19. Develop a regional strategic planning processes
 - Possibly begin with specific issues (fish, wetlands, etc.)
20. Fee acquisitions
 - Develop public/ private partnerships

GROUP THREE: CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

1. Define interdependence of economics and resource conservation
 - Resource planners need to a better understanding of this interdependence
 - Incorporate economic indices in planning
2. Coordinate and integrate Resource Conservation Plans (RCP's) with county general plans
 - The conservation element of general plans need to overlap with RCP's
3. Fund opportunities for fire prevention
 - Leverage funding with volunteer fire departments (especially fuel load reduction)
 - Could tie to economic benefits associated with timber and recreation
4. Provide incentives to landowners
 - Cost-share programs for restoration
 - Streamline permitting processes
 - Best Management Practices assistance
5. Institute regulatory reforms
 - Reward those who do a good job by removing the “stick” (regulatory burden)
 - Increase non-industrial private forests' cutting quotas
 - Reform the permitting fees process that makes restoration unattractive
 - Currently, grants and improvements may be taxed
6. Creative land exchange
7. Management partnerships to increase conservation efforts
 - For example: goose habitat credits, Smith River
8. Term easements
 - Easements restrictions with time limits (e.g., re-evaluate after 30-50 years; especially appropriate for management restrictions)
9. Make the funding mechanisms from different government agencies transparent and coordinated
 - Mechanisms should not be too rigid, need some flexibility; e.g., in the appraisal process
10. Develop job training programs that re-train those in resource extraction for conservation and restoration work
 - Watershed research and training center; salmon restoration; road deconstruction
11. There should be greater consistency in administration and contracting among government agencies to facilitate collaboration with multiple agencies
12. Develop “valued added” products
 - Organic
 - Specialty markets
 - Forest and certification premium price for environmentally sustainable practices
 - Grass-fed beef
 - Regional branding
 - Secondary markets (e.g. furniture from Douglas Fir)
13. Partner to create matching funds

Overall Themes

- Coordination
- Funding and partnerships
- Voluntary efforts (incentives over regulations)
- Human capital (retraining, funding needs)
- Education

GROUP FOUR: CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

1. Streamline permitting processes that support resource conservation
 - Move toward substance over process
 - Promote interagency data sharing
 - In particular, streamline processes for stream restoration
 - Institute regulatory review for effectiveness of conservation measures
2. Utilize economic county assistance programs
 - Provide assistance to get school children from rural farms to school
 - Promote farmers markets
 - Promote local products
3. Develop employment opportunities and job training programs with restoration projects
 - Need workforce for data gathering, as resource technicians, etc.
 - Create placement services
4. Utilize conservation easements
 - Use for Legacy tree preservation
 - Develop better, well thought-out easement terms
5. Promote secondary forest products
 - E.g., from Tan Oaks and hardwoods
6. Develop public/ private partnerships
 - Build trust between landowners and agencies that are funding non-profit restoration groups
 - Work with tribes attempting to conserve native plant materials
 - Encourage permanent funding for community-based watershed groups
7. Build on and assemble collected knowledge and data
 - E.g., develop Timber Harvest Plans (THP's)
8. Develop education programs
 - Create conservation curriculums
 - Promote environmental Americorps programs
 - Provide education regarding working landscapes

GROUP FIVE: CONSERVATION PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Conservation Priorities

Strategies Addressing this Priority

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Conservation of Lake Earl Coastal Lagoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Acquisition to complete wildlife area- Businesses doing interpretation and excursions can take people out on the lagoon<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Kayaking, bird watching, plant tours, heritage tours▪ Recreation visitors contribute high added value (as opposed to drive-through tourism)▪ Provides good jobs |
| 2. Maintain bio-integrity on large landscape scales – not limited to protection of threatened and endangered species | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Targeted incentives to preserve high quality habitats; this can make them an economic asset<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provide tax breaks▪ Make it easier to comply with regulations- Conservation easements to encourage good management<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ E.g., Encourage long rotation for timber |
| 3. Maintain rare and unique habitats | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Regional planning across jurisdictions- Identify where these habitats are- Identify land ownership- Restoration: rehabilitate roads and old mines- Promote restoration and tourism jobs |
| 3. Increased resources to manage public lands | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mandatory national service<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Give scholarships▪ Make service an industry that pays a living wage▪ Helps build local economy |
| 4. Bring back aquatic-dependent species | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Re-employ out of work people to do restoration.<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Loggers, commercial fishers▪ Model in Northwest Forest plan could be expanded on |
| 5. Ensure appropriate land use | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reserve prime farmland for farms- Consider water, soils, slope, riparian zones, flood basins, and designate what is the best use of land<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Apply to land use planning for counties- Consider needs for affordable housing- Use water resources appropriately<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ This will provide enough water for all users- Conduct a scientific evaluation of what growth limits are needed to support resources and long-term jobs |

General Strategies

- Campaign finance reform for balance in political interests
- Invest in research and development for industries that don't degrade/ extract resources
- Prioritize restoration obligations throughout the bioregion, and distribute funds appropriately
- State should focus on small businesses for tourism assistance programs
- Set up a representative board to distribute State funds, especially tourism assistance

III. INFORMATION EXCHANGE



An equally important component of the *Spotlight on Conservation* workshop was the Information Exchange. The Legacy Project displayed existing datasets on regional and statewide maps and gathered information on existing regional conservation plans and priorities from the participants. Participants had several opportunities over the day and a half workshop to view the mapped information, interact with staff, and, most importantly, to provide Legacy with valuable data, feedback, and ideas on conservation.

STATION RESULTS

In **The Data Walk** portion of the Information Exchange, regional and statewide maps displayed existing datasets of natural resources, working landscapes, and urban growth projections (such as land cover, impaired waterways, etc). Legacy staff members were available to talk about the different maps. Participants were directed to tell us what data might be incorrect and what

additional information was needed to help them do their jobs better. Some participants alerted us to incorrect site locations; another participant informed us of the availability of additional dataset on tribal lands. For more details on the datasets and participants' comments, see Appendix C.

At the **Data Catalogs** station, participants were asked, "Are there key restoration and monitoring projects not on the data base?" The station included **The Natural Resource Project Inventory (NRPI)**, which updated information on 33 projects being conducted in the North Coast, including riparian enhancement, instream restoration, resource assessment, and education and outreach efforts. **California Environmental Resources Evaluation System (CERES)** staff fielded questions about the data walk and provided a way for participants to add "data about regional data" to the online CERES data catalogue.

Many participants visited the **Demo Decision Support Tools Station** staffed by **Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)** employees. This station demonstrated basic and advanced concepts in GIS applications and green mapping. Questions at the station ranged from very technical to more basic ones, such as: What data is available and how is it collected? Staffers noted that the participants were well-informed about GIS technologies.

Participants also contributed information about **Existing and Emerging Conservation Plans** and **Private Land Stewardship Projects**, as well as about places that they considered to be **Regional and Statewide Conservation Priorities**. Their input is recorded on the maps that follow.

EXISTING AND EMERGING CONSERVATION PLANNING EFFORTS

Participants were asked “*Are there existing or emerging conservation plans in the region that aren’t currently on Legacy’s maps? Why are they important?*”

Of the 27 conservation efforts identified, over half (63%) addressed more than one type of resource. Aquatic Biodiversity was addressed by 59% of the 27 programs, and nearly as many (56%) of the programs addressed Terrestrial Biodiversity. Roughly 37% of the plans addressed Rural Recreation, about 33% of the plans addressed Working Lands, and 15% addressed Urban Open Space. Many of the conservation efforts (nearly 30%) were organized at a watershed-scale. Protection or enhancement of fisheries (especially salmonids) was the most frequently cited goal (8 citations). Other common goals included water quality monitoring and improvement (4 citations), protection of sensitive and endangered species (4 citations), and prevention of sedimentation and restoration of steep slopes (3 citations). It is also noteworthy that seven of the 27 planning locations were located in a cluster around Humboldt Bay.

The dot numbers on the map below are keyed to the subsequent table (Table 2), which gives information about each plan, such as name of effort, purpose, and the source of information. (A lowercase “x” indicates that no information was provided for this field.)

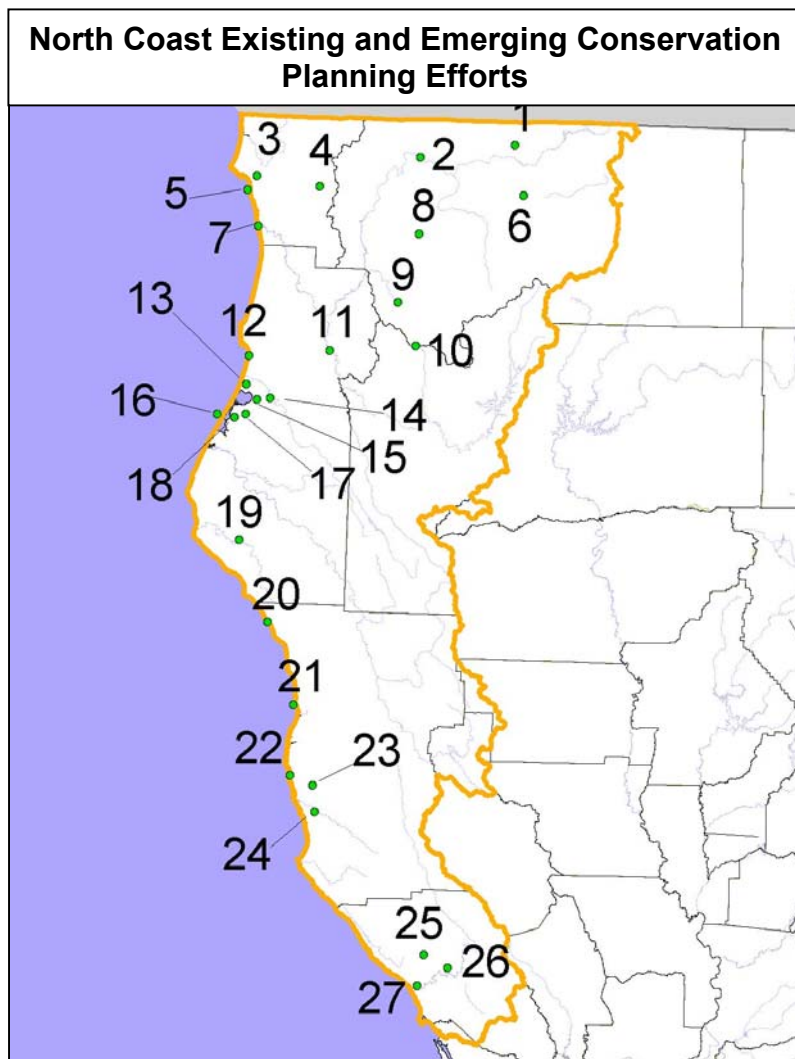


Figure 2. Locations of Existing and Emerging Conservation Planning Efforts identified by workshop participants for the North Coast.

Table 2: Conservation Planning Efforts (CPE's) identified by workshop participants for the North Coast.

Resource category addressed:

AB = aquatic biodiversity, including riparian and watershed issues

TB = terrestrial biodiversity, habitat

WL = working landscapes

US = urban open space

RR = rural recreation lands

Dot #	Type	Name of CPE	County	Geographic scope	Primary Purpose*	Org.(s) involved with CPE (Contact name)	Source of Information/ Affiliation ⁴
1	AB, WL	Conservation Vision & Blueprint for the Klamath River Basin and Blueprint	Siskiyou/ Modoc/ Humboldt & Klamath in Oregon	Klamath River Basin (except Trinity)	Provide a vision for water, fisheries and wildlife refuge management and restoration; provide a blueprint for achieving the vision	Coalition for the Klamath Basin	Felice Pace/ Klamath Forest Alliance
2	AB, WL	Klamath River Fisheries Restoration, Long-Range Plan	Del Norte/ Humboldt/ Siskiyou	Klamath River Basin	Federal mandate to restore native fish/ fisheries of the Klamath River with special emphasis on anadromous fish	US Fish & Wildlife Service/ Yreka field office (Phil Dietrich)	Felice Pace/ Klamath Forest Alliance
3	AB, TB, RR	Restoration Guidelines for Mill Creek	Del Norte	Mill Creek Watershed (tributary of the South Fork of the Smith; CA Dept. of Parks & Recreation lands)	Roads issues/ sedimentation, vegetation management, recreation, aquatics	CA Dept. of Parks & Recreation	Ruskin Hartley/ Save the Redwoods
4	TB, WL, AB, RR	Six Rivers Forest Plan	Humboldt/ Del Norte	Six Rivers National Forest	Planning for roadless Area; Northwest Forest Plan planning categories	US Fish & Wildlife Service	Lisa Hoover
5	TB	Crescent City Marsh & Wildlife Area Management Plan	Del Norte	Crescent City Marsh & Wildlife Area (owned by DFG)	Protect the only viable population of endangered Western lily (Lilium occidentale) & other rare species; plan under development	US Fish & Wildlife Service, Arcata (David K. Imper) / CA Dept. Fish & Game	Jennifer Kalt/ California Native Plant Society
6	AB, WL	Scott Shasta/ Coho Recovery Team	Siskiyou	Scott & Shasta River Valleys	Subset of larger California Coho Recovery Planning Effort to focus on resolving conflicts between fish recovery and agricultural issues in these valleys	CA Dept. Fish & Game/ Northern California/ North Coast Region (Craig Martz)	Mark Wheatley/ CA Dept. Fish & Game
7	AB, TB, WL	Lower Klamath Restoration Partnership	Humboldt/ Del Norte	From mouth of Klamath upriver 40 miles to confluence with Trinity River	Salmonid restoration in a coordinated fashion between Yurok Tribe & Simpson Timber Company.	Yurok Tribe (Troy Fletcher)	Mark Wheatley/ CA Dept. Fish & Game
8	AB, TB	Klamath Corridors Proposal, Klamath Biodiversity Proposal	Siskiyou/ Shasta/ Trinity/ Humboldt	Klamath Mountains of Northern California/ Southwest Oregon, public lands	Two related landscape level plans based on linking existing protected lands (wilderness, national parks, state parks) with broad, watershed corridors/ landscape linkages	Northwest Forest Plan, Aquatic Conservation Strategy/ Northcoast Environmental Center (Tim McKay)/ Klamath Forest Alliance (Felice Pace)	Felice Pace/ Klamath Forest Alliance

⁴. Contact information available in Appendix D.

Table 2 cont'd.

Dot #	Type	Name of CPE	County	Geographic scope	Primary Purpose*	Org.(s) involved with CPE (Contact name)	Source of Information/ Affiliation ⁴
9	TB	Salmon River Community Noxious Weed Plan	Siskiyou	Salmon River Watershed	Non-toxic control of invasive weeds	Salmon River Restoration Council (Peter Brucker)	Felice Pace/ Klamath Forest Alliance
10	AB, TB, RR	California Wild Heritage Assessment	Statewide	Statewide	Identify all remaining roadless areas on public lands; identify the values associated with that land	California Wilderness Coalitions/ CA Wild Heritage Campaign/ Congressional legislation by Mike Thompson, Barbara Boxer	Felice Pace/ Klamath Forest Alliance
11	AB, WL	Hoopa Valley Forest Management Plan	Humboldt	Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation	Multiple use plan: fish; traditional/ cultural uses (dance & basket materials); timber; zoning of reservation	Hoopa Valley Tribal Forestry (Joe Niesen)	Joe Niesen/ Forest Planner
12	TB	Snowy Plover Recovery	Del Norte/ Mendocino/ Humboldt	Coastal beach and dunes from Del Norte to Mendocino	Several working groups have been established with the goal of achieving recovery of plovers; groups include education, habitat restoration, etc.	US Fish & Wildlife Service (Jim Watkins)	Renee Pasquinelli/ CA State Parks
13	AB	McDaniel Slough - North Humboldt Bay	Humboldt	Janes Creek - McDaniel Slough	Estuarine coastal wetland restoration; fish passage	City of Arcata (Mark Andre)/ CA Dept. Fish & Game/ Coastal Conservancy	Mark Andre/ City of Arcata
14	WL, US	Sunnybrae Forest - Addition to Arcata Community Forest	Humboldt	Beith Creek/ Gannon Slough	Expansion of Arcata Community Forest; protection of steep slopes, open space, recreation, & working landscapes	City of Arcata (Mark Andre) / Trust for Public Land/ Sierra Pacific	Mark Andre/ City of Arcata
15	AB, WL, RR	Jacoby Creek	Humboldt	Jacoby Creek watershed, Humboldt County	Protect Jacoby Creek corridor; buffer community forest from urbanization; salmonid habitat enhancement	City of Arcata (Mark Andre)/ Jacoby Creek Land Trust	Mark Andre/ City of Arcata
16	TB, RR	Beach & Dunes Management Plan	Humboldt	Table Bluff to mouth of the Mad River	Resource management plan for: vehicle use; endangered species protection	x	Thomas J. Hofweber/ Humboldt County
17	US	City of Eureka, Gulches & Greenways Plan	Humboldt	Citywide	General Plan identifies Gulch/ Greenway resources & general management policies; Ordinances under development to implement policies	City of Eureka (Joel Canzoneri)	x
18	AB, US	Martin Slough Enhancement Plan	Humboldt	Lower Martin Slough, which feeds Humboldt Bay	Relieve flooding; restore some natural functions (salmonid migration); increase riparian habitat	City of Eureka (Lisa Shikany)/ Redwood Community Action Agency (Don Allen)	Lisa Shikany/ City of Eureka
19	TB	Corridor Redwoods to the Sea	Humboldt	Humboldt Redwoods State park connected to Lost Coast (Bureau of Land Management)	Habitat linkage: old growth redwood habitat to Lost Coast; wildlife corridor first, public access second phase	Save the Redwoods League (Kate Anderton)	x
20	AB, TB, RR	Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan	Mendocino	Sinkyone Wilderness State Park	General Plan	CA Dept. of Parks & Recreation (John Colb)	x

⁴. Contact information available in Appendix D.

Table 2 cont'd.

Dot #	Type	Name of CPE	County	Geographic scope	Primary Purpose*	Org.(s) involved with CPE (Contact name)	Source of Information/ Affiliation ⁴
21	TB	Coastal Dune & Sensitive Species	Mendocino	Mackerricher State Park	To identify threats to sensitive species and habitats and develop management strategies for protection	California State Parks (Renee Pasquinelli)	Renee Pasquinelli/ CA State Parks
22	AB, TB, RR	Restoration - Lower Big River	Mendocino	7400 acres of the lower Big River Watershed	To identify major sediment sources and impacts to sensitive habitats and develop restoration strategies	California State Parks (Renee Pasquinelli)	Renee Pasquinelli/ CA State Parks
23	TB	Regional Plan for Mendocino Pygmy Forest	Mendocino	Mendocino Pygmy Forest, Mendocino Coast	Regional Plan to preserve large, contiguous areas of Mendocino Pygmy Forest through land purchase and conservation easements	California Native Plant Society	Lori Hubbard/ Ravens Hill Foundation
24	AB, TB, WL, RR	Navarro River Restoration	Mendocino	Navarro River Watershed	Water quality information	Mendocino Water Agency has all digital information/ funded by Coastal Conservancy	Dennis Slota
25	AB, TB, WL, RR	Russian River Stewardship Program	Sonoma	Russian River Watershed	Focus on 7 tributaries & watershed groups to monitor for water quality & habitat and restoration programs on private lands	Sotoyome Resource Conservation District (Carrie Williams)	Ron Roller/ Sotoyome Resource Conservation District
26	AB, TB, WL, US, RR	Russian River/ North Coast Parcel Analysis	Sonoma	South Fork Gualala River, Russian Gulch, Jenner Gulch, Kolman Gulch, Fort Ross Creek, Sheephouse Creek, Stochoff Creek	To provide a strategic approach to land & resource preservation(see book <i>Russian River/ North Coast Parcel Analysis</i> , May 2002)	Sonoma Land Trust/ Coastal Conservancy	Aimee Carroll/ Sonoma Land Trust
27	AB, TB, RR	Willow Creek Watershed Protection	Sonoma	Willow Creek Watershed	Develop a management plan and educational/ interpretive program for the watershed	California State Parks & Stewards of Slavianka (Michele Luna)	Renee Pasquinelli/ CA State Parks

⁴. Contact information available in Appendix D.

PRIVATE LAND STEWARDSHIP PROJECTS

Participants were asked to identify sites where private stewardship conservation projects are in place and have demonstrated success. Three projects were noted. Two of those identified habitat preservation as a primary aim, one through land acquisition and the other through restoration. The third project addressed working lands' conservation through easements.

Table 3. Private Land Stewardship Projects identified by workshop participants for the North Coast.

Name of Area	County	Year initiated	Primary aim(s)	Primary landscapes, habitats, or ecosystems involved?	Funding	Source of information ⁵	Affiliation of Information Source or Organization Working on Project
Ravenshill Preserve, South Mendocino Coast	Mendocino	2001	Preservation of high quality natural habitat on the Mendocino coast; 75 acres now owned by foundation, more to follow.	Riparian; mixed conifer forest	Private individuals	Lori Hubbard	Ravens Hill Foundation
Gualala River Watershed	Sonoma/ Mendocino	2003	Restore salmonid habitat	Forest; salmonid habitat; oak woodland	Supported by CA Dept. Fish & Game	Bob Whitney	Gualala River Watershed Council
Six Rivers to the Sea - Humboldt County	Humboldt	2002	To conserve 10 - 25 thousand acres of grazing and forest land under working lands conservation easements	Grazing/ Rangeland and Forestland	Pending federal appropriations	Greg Hendrickson	Coblentz, Patel, Duffy and Bass

⁵. Contact information available in Appendix D.

REGIONAL CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

At the regional conservation priorities station, participants were asked to place dots on a state map to identify the top three places and/ or resources needing additional conservation attention in the region. The locations identified by participants as regional conservation priorities are shown on the map on the following page. It is important to note that these dots do not represent the priorities of the participant group as a whole; rather, it is a collection of individual's ideas. This information can be used to consider new places for investment as well as to identify interested groups for a particular location. The dot numbers on Figure 3 are keyed to the subsequent table (Table 4), which provides information about each site, such as location, importance, and the source of information. (A lowercase "x" indicates that no information was provided for this field.)

In general, attendees' highlighted locations centered on the region's rivers, with fisheries (especially salmonids), water quality, flow regime, and water temperature mentioned as important issues. Of the 89 total locations identified, the Klamath and Eel Rivers received the greatest numbers of dots (8 and 7 dots, respectively). Additional rivers that received three or more dots were the Trinity, Scott, Elk, Navarro, Gualala, and Redwood Creek. Other locations that received considerable attention were coastal areas of Del Norte and Mendocino Counties. Besides watershed and river conservation issues, many of the designated priorities centered rare and sensitive species habitat, migratory bird sites, old growth forests, roadless and core wilderness areas, wildlife corridors, and farmlands. The most commonly cited needed action was restoration of adequate flows in the region's rivers (10 citations). Other suggestions for improved watershed management were modification of levees, better planning for groundwater use and recharge, removal of barriers to fish migration, adherence to sufficient Total Maximum Daily Load standards, and restoration of riparian areas and vegetation. Additional recommended actions were the use of conservation easements and working with farmers to institute wildlife-friendly and sustainable land management practices.

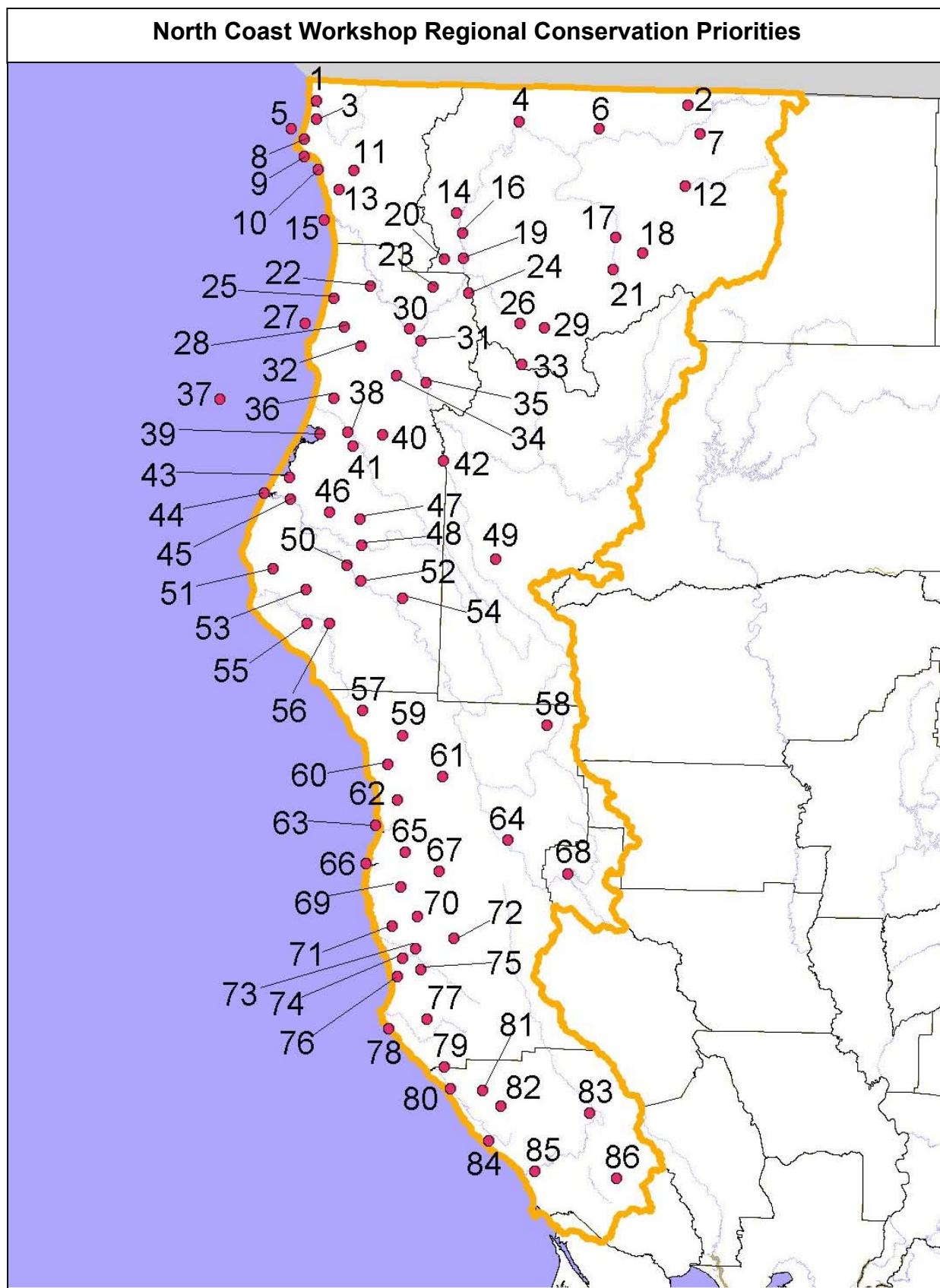


Figure 3. Locations of Regional Conservation Priorities identified by workshop participants for the North Coast.

Table 4. Regional Conservation Priorities identified by workshop participants for the North Coast.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Area Recognized by a CPE	Source of Information ⁶	Affiliation
1	Smith River Coastal Plain/ Estuary	Del Norte	Beneficial impact to water quality: impact on migratory fish and tribal subsistence	Exclusion fencing; community education; land management changes; conservation easements or other creative assistance methods	Smith River Action Plan	Laura Mayo	x
2	Upper Klamath	Siskiyou	Fish Habitat; Water-flow issues	Education on water quantity; remove juniper	x	Otis Shaggs	North Coast Resource Conservation District
3	Alutian geese habitat	Del Norte	Preserve large, sustainable area of goose habitat on public/ private lands	State Parks, etc. work with farmers, dairymen, etc. to provide incentives to pasture for geese (land swaps, reimbursement for habitat destruction of pastures by geese, etc.)	Del Norte County	Jim Buckles	Del Norte
4	Siskiyou Crest	Siskiyou	Wildlife corridor	Inventory of mammal species; protection of public and private lands in corridor	US Fish & Wildlife Service, Northwest Forest Plan	George Stroud	The Nature Conservancy
5	Lake Earl Coastal Lagoon	Del Norte	Critical habitat for aquatics, and migration of birds	Management consensus and community buy-in	Uncertain	Laura Mayo	x
6	Klamath and Scott River Tributaries	Siskiyou	World class biodiversity; salmon; water-flows	Opportunity to use conservation easements to protect large landscape	Uncertain	Constance Best	The Pacific Forest Trust
7	Klamath and Trinity River Basin	Siskiyou/ Trinity/ Humboldt	Anadromous fish	Restore Anadromous fish passage past dams	Hydro project relicensing	Felice Pace	Klamath Forest Alliance
8	Tolowa Dunes State Park - dunes	Del Norte	Flora and rare plants are unique in CA; cultural significance; potential for snowy plover nesting	Removal of exotic european beach grass	No	Valerie Gizinski	CA Department of Parks and Recreation
9	Crescent city and surrounding community	Del Norte	Expansion pressures on local natural resources & health of the ecosystem	x	x	Laura Mayo	x
10	Crescent City Marsh	Del Norte	Only viable population of Western lily & other rare species	More protection for watershed; acquisition?	CA Dept. of Fish & Game Management Plan	Jennifer Kalt	California Native Plant Society
11	Terwer/ Wilson Creeks	Del Norte	Marbled murrelet habitat; old growth redwood	Purchase, easement, or create alternate protection incentives	Uncertain, Marbled Murrelet Critical Habitat designation	Kate Anderton	Save the Redwoods League
12	Shasta Valley	Siskiyou	Anadromous fish	Water in creek	No	George Stroud	The Nature Conservancy
13	Klamath	Del Norte	Mill Creek State Park	Fuel reduction; watershed management	x	Larry Hand	California Conservation Corp
14	National Forest lands in Central Klamath and Trinity River	Siskiyou/ Trinity/ Humboldt	High concentration of unprotected, roadless areas; key salmon refugia; cold water	Protect roadless as wilderness; protect corridors for connectivity	Klamath Corridors Proposal (Defenders/ Klamath Forest Alliance 1991), World Wildlife Fund Klamath - Siskiyou Assessment	Felice Pace	Klamath Forest Alliance

⁶. Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

Table 4 cont'd.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Area Recognized by a CPE	Source of Information ⁶	Affiliation
15	Klamath Estuary and River	Humboldt/Siskiyou	Many aquatic values	Water in entire river	Wild and Scenic Rivers; CA Dept. of Fish & Game Coho Recovery	George Strand	The Nature Conservancy
16	Ti Creek Area	Siskiyou	Native plants	Active management and burning for/ by native people	x	Kathleen Sartorius	CalTRANS
17	Scott River	Siskiyou	Anadromous fish	Water in creek	No	George Stroud	The Nature Conservancy
18	Shasta and Scott Rivers	Siskiyou	Anadromous fish - coho	1. Plan/manage groundwater; 2. Watermaster service; 3. Enforce Department of Fish & Game and water codes	Sub-basin plans, 5-5 coho recovery	Felice Pace	Klamath Forest Alliance
19	Klamath River	Humboldt/Siskiyou	Salmon fishery	More water needed in the river	uncertain	John LaBoyteaux	CA Farm Bureau Humboldt
20	Dillon Creek	Del Norte	Headwaters; hydrological processes; diversity; old growth	Wilderness protection	CA Wild Heritage Project	Ron P. Ward	Legacy- The Landscape Connection
21	Scott River	Siskiyou	Potential for coho recovery	Enforce Dept. of Fish & Game and water codes; watermaster service; groundwater plan	Klamath Fish Restoration TF	Felice Pace	Klamath Forest Alliance
22	Klamath River	Humboldt/Trinity	Fisheries	Water balance; protect water temperature	Yes, many	Ruth Blyther	RCAA
23	EFK Blue Creek	Humboldt	Highly pristine; hydrology; diverse healthy forests	Wilderness protection	CA Wild Heritage Project	Ron P. Ward	Legacy- The Landscape Connection
24	Orlene-Somes BAR	Humboldt/Siskiyou	Native plants	Active management and burning for/ by native people	x	Kathleen Sartorius	CalTRANS
25	Redwood Creek Estuary	Humboldt	Listed salmonids	Modify levees; landowner cooperation	Yes, Draft Estuary Plan	Baker Holden	Redwood National and State Parks
26	Salmon River	Siskiyou	Largest remaining stock of spring chinook - salmon refugia	Decommissioning and maintenance of forest roads	Klamath Fish Restoration TF/ Basin Assessment Provincial Advisory Committee	Felice Pace	Klamath Forest Alliance
27	Big Lagoon	Humboldt	Unique coastal lagoon; small "bog" with lots of rare species, native cutthroat & other aquatic species	Protect from logging and development (casino)	Uncertain, state park?	Jennifer Kalt	California Native Plant Society
28	Redwood Creek	Humboldt	Water quality; listed salmonids; old growth	Sediment reduction; road removal in park; erosion control in Upper Basin	Total Maximum Daily Load, Upper Basin Road Inventory; Watershed Analysis	Baker Holden	Redwood National and State Parks
29	Salmon River	Siskiyou	Native plants	Active management and burning for/ by native people	x	Kathleen Sartorius	CalTRANS
30	Trinity and Klamath Rivers	Siskiyou/Humboldt/Trinity/ Del Norte	Protect and conserve coho, chinook, steelhead	Flow regulation; increase riparian vegetation	x	Clarence Hosther	National Marine Fisheries Service, Arcata, CA
31	Trinity River	Humboldt	Anadromous fish	More water permanently dedicated to the river	Yes, Trinity River Restoration Plan	George Stroud	The Nature Conservancy
32	Redwood Creek	Humboldt	Listed salmonids	Lower summer stream temperatures	x	Baker Holden	Redwood National and State Parks

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Table 4 cont'd.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Area Recognized by a CPE	Source of Information ⁶	Affiliation
33	Klamath Mountains	Siskiyou/Trinity/Shasta/Humboldt	High concentration of roadless, wild lands and Wild & Scenic Rivers	Protect all remaining roadless areas as wilderness	CA Wild Heritage Campaign	Felice Pace	Klamath Forest Alliance
34	Hupa Mountain	Humboldt	Hupa spiritual site	Currently in private ownership	No	Joe Niesen	Hoopa Tribe
35	Fish Rock and Sugarloaf	Humboldt	Hupa spiritual area	Currently in private ownership	Uncertain	Joe Niesen	Hoopa Tribe
36	McKinleyville Area	Humboldt	Sprawl	Conserve open space; easements; county planning	Maybe McKinleyville Community Plan	Lisa Hoover	US Forest Service Six Rivers National Forest
37	Oak woodlands and prairies	North Coast	Productivity for wildlife and tribal cultural resources	x	Uncertain	Jennifer Kalt	California Native Plant Society
38	Kneeland prairie	Humboldt	Habitat for Kneeland pennycress	Conservation easement	x	Jennifer Kalt	California Native Plant Society
39	Humboldt Bay	Humboldt	Salt marsh; migratory and resident bird habitat; aquatic species habitat; dune habitat; freshwater marsh, etc.	More planning and protection	Uncertain	Jennifer Kalt	California Native Plant Society
40	Lake Prairie	Humboldt	<i>Bensoniella oregona</i> and other plants	Acquisition	No	Jennifer Kalt	California Native Plant Society
41	Black Cottonwood Riparian	Humboldt	Riparian; bird diversity; plant habitat; Blue Lake	Conservation priorities are recreational value & location	x	Ron P. Ward	Legacy- The Landscape Connection
42	South Fork Trinity River	Humboldt/Trinity	Intact and highly diverse terrestrial community	Protect as wilderness	California Wilderness Coalition	Jennifer Kalt	California Native Plant Society
43	Elk River/Humboldt Bay	Humboldt	Estuary; protected headwaters; threats from development	Conservation easements; riparian revegetation	Humboldt Bay Watershed Advisory Committee	Ruth Blyther	Redwood Community Action Agency
44	Elk River Estuary	Humboldt	Estuary; migratory birds	Planning; wetlands protection	Dept. of Fish & Game	Ruth Blyther	Redwood Community Action Agency
45	South Humboldt Bay/ Elk River	Humboldt		Easements; county planning	Uncertain	Lisa Hoover	US Forest Service Six Rivers National Forest
46	Neland Fortuna	Humboldt	Private agricultural land	No urbanization; no subdivision	x	Butch Parton	Humboldt Co Farm Bureau
47	Redwood House Road	Humboldt	Center of distribution for maple leaved checkerbloom (rare plant); also, oak woodlands further north	Acquire from industrial timber owner	No	Jennifer Kalt	California Native Plant Society
48	Van Duzen Grizzly Creek State Park	Humboldt	Marbled murrelet habitat; old growth	Expand protection of riparian corridor/ purchase	PALCO Habitat Conservation Plan	Kate Anderton	Save the Redwoods League
49	Whole North Coast	Del Norte/Sonoma	Water quality	Reduce grazing; revert to conifers	x	Otis Shaggs	North Coast Resource Conservation District

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Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Area Recognized by a CPE	Source of Information ⁶	Affiliation
Table 4 cont'd.							
50	Eel Canyon farmland	Humboldt	Private farmland	Protect farmland	No	John LaBoyteaux	CA Farm Bureau, Humboldt
51	Old growth Douglas fir in Mattole area	Humboldt	Highly threatened by logging, very little remains	Acquisition	No	Jennifer Kalt	California Native Plant Society
52	Lower Eel River	Humboldt	Private agricultural land	No urbanization; no subdivision	x	Butch Parton	Humboldt Co Farm Bureau
53	Rainbow Ridge	Humboldt	Salmon in North Fork Mattole; old growth	Large purchase of Pacific Lumber on North Fork Mattole	Northern California Regional Land Trust	Curtice Jacoby	Legacy- The Landscape Connection
54	Eel River	Humboldt	Anadromous fish; timber values	Protection of riparian corridor	Uncertain	George Stroud	The Nature Conservancy
55	Mattole watershed	Humboldt	Native salmon	Restoration of riparian habitat	Mattole Restoration Council	Curtice Jacoby	Legacy- The Landscape Connection
56	Mattole watershed	Humboldt	Connectivity	Purchase and landowner outreach	Mattole Restoration Council	Curtice Jacoby	Legacy- The Landscape Connection
57	Large industrial lands	Humboldt/ Mendocino	Keep in production	Keep in production; protect sensitive islands and riparian corridors	x	Kate Anderton	Save the Redwoods League
58	Headwaters of Eel River	Humboldt	Water diversion to Russian River	Allow flow in Eel back to old levels	Uncertain	x	x
59	Parcels surrounding South Fork Eel/ Bureau of Land Management Lands	Mendocino	Roadless potential	Purchase or easements on land surrounding public land	California Wild Heritage Program	Curtice Jacoby	Legacy- The Landscape Connection
60	Hollow Tree Eel tributary	Mendocino	Major coho fishery	Watershed restoration	x	Mike Jami	Mendocino Redwoods
61	Willits	Mendocino	Conversion of oaks to other uses; concern for growth	Easements; county planning	Uncertain	Lisa Hoover	US Forest Service Six Rivers National Forest
62	Ten Mile and Usual watersheds	Mendocino	Critical salmon refugia	Opportunity to use conservation easements to protect 150,000 acres	Uncertain	Constance Best	The Pacific Forest Trust
63	Sitka spruce forest	Mendocino/ Humboldt	Uncommon and threatened by development	x	No	Jennifer Kalt	California Native Plant Society
64	Eel River	Mendocino	Salmonid habitat and water use growth	Evaluate and make decisions	Uncertain	Ron Roller	Sotoyome Resource Conservation District
65	Ten Mile Drainage	Mendocino	Fisheries	Watershed restoration	x	Mike Jami	Mendocino Redwoods
66	Georgia Pacific property, Fort Bragg (400 acres)	Mendocino	Significant Native American Site	Protection and monitoring	No	Harriet Rhoades	Noyo River Indian Community
67	Big River Watershed	Mendocino	Total Maximum Daily Loads, Salmonids, North Coast Watershed Assessment Program	Prevent fragmentation; conservation easements	North Coast Watershed Assessment Program	Bob Whitney	Golden State Land Conservancy
68	Eel Upper Watershed refugia	Humboldt	Salmon spawning	Salmon cannot access upper watershed	No	John LaBoyteaux	CA Farm Bureau Humboldt

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Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Area Recognized by a CPE	Source of Information ⁶	Affiliation
Table 4 cont'd.							
69	Jackson State Forest	Mendocino	Large contiguous forested tract with big trees	Change from State Forest to State Park	x	Curtice Jacoby	Legacy- The Landscape Connection
70	Big River Watershed	Mendocino	Core area	Purchase more parcels to infill around large purchase	Redwood Coast Alliance/ Mendocino Land Trust	Curtice Jacoby	Legacy- The Landscape Connection
71	Mendocino Coast	Mendocino	x	Preserve large parcels of Mendocino Pygmy Forest	Uncertain	Lori Hubbard	California Native Plant Society
72	Montgomery Woods State Reserve-cook property	Mendocino	Critical to protection of biodiversity in reserve	Purchase and acquisition to State Parks	Uncertain	Renee Pasquinelli	California State Parks
73	North Fork Navarro	Mendocino	Coho refugia	Opportunity to use conservation easements to protect large landscape	Navarro Watershed Restoration Plan	Constance Best	The Pacific Forest Trust
74	Albion and Navarro River	Mendocino	Fisheries; soci-economic	Watershed restoration	Private landowners	Mike Jami	Mendocino Redwoods
75	Lower Navarro Watershed	Mendocino	Aquatic and terrestrial habitat restoration and protection	Acquisition to Parks	Uncertain	Renee Pasquinelli	CA State Parks
76	Elk creek	Mendocino	Excellent coastal riparian habitat	Purchase conservation easement	Uncertain	Greg Jirack	CA Native Plant Society
77	Garcia River Watershed	Mendocino	Total Maximum Daily Loads, Salmonids	Prevent fragmentation; conservation easements	Garcia Watershed Strategy; North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	Bob Whitney	Golden State Land Conservancy
78	Shore pine forest	Mendocino/ Humboldt	Uncommon and threatened by development	x	No	Jennifer Kalt	California Native Plant Society
79	Gualala River	Sonoma/ Mendocino	Salmonid habitat; high human impacts	Evaluate and restore	Yes, Resource Conservation District Watershed	Ron Roller	Sotoyome Resource Conservation District
80	Gualala River	Sonoma	Old growth redwoods and riparian corridors	Purchase	Sonoma Co. Ag Open Space District /The Nature Conservancy	Kate Anderton	Save the Redwoods League
81	Gualala River Watershed	Mendocino/ Sonoma	Total Maximum Daily Loads, Salmonids, North Coast Watershed Assessment Program	Prevent fragmentation; conservation easements	North Coast Watershed Assessment Program	Bob Whitney	Golden State Land Conservancy
82	Haupt Creek	Sonoma	Outstanding 800 acres of old growth	Purchase conservation easement	Uncertain	Greg Jirack	CA Native Plant Society
83	Russian River and Tributaries	Sonoma/ Mendocino	Salmonid habitat; high human impacts	Evaluate and restore	x	Ron Roller	Sotoyome Resource Conservation District
84	Fort Ross	Sonoma	Could consolidate into larger park	Obtain connecting lands	Uncertain	Joe Niesen	Hoopa Tribe
85	Willow Creek Watershed	Sonoma	Would put entire watershed in State Parks protection	Purchase of upper watershed for state ownership	Willow Creek Watershed Plan (in progress)	Sonja Jacques	Trust for Public Land
86	Santa Rosa	Sonoma	Still some urban open space to protect	Create urban open space	Uncertain	Joe Niesen	Hoopa Tribe

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STATEWIDE CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

The purpose of the statewide conservation priorities station was to encourage participants to take a statewide look at conservation priorities. Participants were asked to place dots on a state map to identify the top three places and resources needing additional conservation attention in the state. The locations are shown on the map below. It is important to note that these dots do not represent the priorities of the participant group as a whole; rather, it is a collection of individual's ideas. The dot numbers are keyed to the subsequent table (Table 5), which gives information about each site, such as location, reason for conservation needs, and the source of information. (A lowercase "x" indicates that no information was provided for this field.)

Approximately two thirds of the dots were placed within the North Coast bioregion. This probably reflects the fact that participants are most knowledgeable about their own region, and also indicates that participants believe conservation priorities in their region warrant attention and funding. A substantial proportion of the dots (nearly a third) were placed at coastal locations. Additionally, a few dots that were not placed directly on the coast were assigned to coastal watershed locations in Sonoma and Mendocino counties, near the Russian and Gualala Rivers. Another feature that received particular attention was the Eel River, which received three dots. Watershed and river conservation issues were commonly cited as important concerns, with salmonid conservation (9 citations) most frequently noted. Additionally, keeping forestry lands in production and sustainable management of forestry lands were also repeatedly mentioned (7 citations). A unique project highlighted in this exercise was an International Peace Park intended to address immigration and habitat issues on the U.S. - Mexico border (dot 33).



Figure 4. Locations of Statewide Conservation Priorities identified participants at the North Coast Workshop.

Table 5. Statewide Conservation Priorities identified by workshop participants at the North Coast Workshop.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Source of Information	Affiliation ⁷
1	Klamath and Scott rivers	Siskiyou	Coho refugia and bulkwark on development - maintain working forests; world class biodiversity	Working forests conservation easement - 150,000 acres	Constance Best	The Pacific Forest Trust
2	Mill Creek Watershed	Del Norte	Large block with premier coho tributary to Smith River, forms large intact watershed contiguous with other public lands	Road removal to protect water quality and coho habitat; forest restoration needed to speed recovery of cut-over lands	Valerie Gizinski	CA Dept. Parks and Recs.
3	Redwood Creek Estuary	Humboldt	Salmon/ steelhead	A couple of land acquisitions	x	North Coast Environmental Center
4	Modoc Plateau Wetlands	Modoc	x	x	Jennifer Kalt	CA Native Plant Society
5	McCloud/ Fall River	Shasta/ Siskiyou	Bulwark on development; maintain key forest resources	Working forests conservation easement - 150,000 acres	Constance Best	The Pacific Forest Trust
6	Klamath	All	Diversity; intact habitat; species	Water wars: find balance; restore & protect habitat	Ruth Blyther	Redwood Community Action Agency
7	Big Lagoon	Humboldt	Coastal lagoon; aquatic species; sitka spruce	More planning for conservation values	Jennifer Kalt	CA Native Plant Society
8	Redwood National and State Parks	Humboldt/ Del Norte	The parks are a World Heritage Site designated by UNESCO.	Support watershed restoration and 2nd growth management	x	x
9	Humboldt Bay	Humboldt	Estuarine; salt marsh; dunes; rare habitats	More planning for conservation values	Jennifer Kalt	CA Native Plant Society
10	Trinity River	Trinity/ Humboldt	Salmon restoration	"Give us our water back"	x	x
11	Humboldt Bay	Humboldt	Estuary; migratory birds; dunes; forest	Planned growth; restoration; no port development	Ruth Blyther	Redwood Community Action Agency
12	Coastal Douglas Fir forest	Humboldt	x	Acquisition	Jennifer Kalt	CA Native Plant Society
13	Eel River Flood Plain	Humboldt	Protect prime alluvial agricultural farmland	Do not purchase for preservation; agricultural easements only	Mel Kreb	x
14	Statewide	Humboldt County	Protection of timberland for continued harvest	x	Lisa Shikany	x
15	Lost Coast from Mattole Mouth to Shelter Cove	Humboldt/ Mendocino	Recreational use and limited wilderness	Do not allow ATV and mountain bike access	Mel Kreb	x

⁷. Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

Table 5 cont'd.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Source of Information	Affiliation ⁷
16	Northern Sonoma & Southern Mendocino Co.s: Eel River Headwaters	Sonoma/ Mendocino	Conversion to vineyards; urban sprawl (in North)	"Working lands" retention; land trust	Lisa Hoover	US Forest Service - Six Rivers
17	Ten Mile and Usal Watersheds	Mendocino	Coho refugia and bulkwark on development - maintain working forests	Working forests conservation easement - 150,000 acres	Constance Best	The Pacific Forest Trust
18	Coastal Watershed	Regionwide	Restoration of salmonid populations	Remove barriers to fish passage	x	x
19	Headwaters of the Eel River	Mendocino/ Humboldt	Eel river flows are too low to support summer salmonid habitat	Remove dams in headwaters of Eel River	Mel Krebs	x
20	Garcia Rvier Estuary	Mendocino	Coastal agriculture; wetlands; estuary; coastal trail	Fee/ easement acquisition	x	x
21	Sacramento Valley	Anywhere	Very little preserved	Buy it	Joe Niesen	Hoopa Tribe
22	Coastal watersheds	Marin/ Sonoma/ Mendocino	Fire danger and timber health	Map S.O.D. vulnerable plants	Ron Roller	Sotoyome Resource Conservation District
23	Gualala Watershed	Sonoma	One of the few remaining old growth stands in county	Protection of significant old growth redwood	Linda Perkins	Mendocino Environmental Center
24	Russian and Gualala watershed	Sonoma/ Mendocino	Salmonid restoration	Stream monitoring; habitat restoration; water conservation	Ron Roller	Sotoyome Resource Conservation District
25	All watersheds	Marin/ Sonoma/ Mendocino/ Lake	Threats to water, agriculture, and native species	Map invasive species	Ron Roller	Sotoyome Resource Conservation District
26	Sierra Foothills Sonoma/ Placerville	Amador/ Placer	Oak woodland conversion; urban sprawl; conversion from rural character	x	Lisa Hoover	US Forest Service - Six Rivers
27	Sacramento Delta	Contra Costa	Other ecotypes are already well preserved	Buy it	Joe Niesen	Hoopa Tribe
28	Central Valley	Various	Prime agricultural land; water rights	Preserve prime agricultural land and water rights	James Buckles	County of Del norte
29	Statewide	Oak woodlands and prairies	Wildlife value; herbaceous plant diversity; sudden oak death	Focus on reintroduction of fire; acquisition; protect from conversion	Jennifer Kalt	CA Native Plant Society
30	Morro Bay to San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	Chorro creek flows into Morro Bay and provides steelhead habitat	Allow no more water diversions on tributaries; work with landowners and Resource Conservation District for conservation easements & habitat improvements; allow no net loss of agricultural land	x	x

⁷. Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

Table 5 cont'd.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Source of Information	Affiliation ⁷
31	Urban Space	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Improve urban living	Joe Niesen	Hoopa Tribe
32	Mexico Border	All	Population	Work with Mexico to improve quality of life so immigration pressure is reduced	Ruth Blyther	x
33	Alta and Baja Border	San Diego/Imperial	International; habitat	Peace Park Program (underway)	Bob Whitney	Golden State Land Conservancy

⁷. Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

IV. MESSAGES TO MARY D. NICHOLS, SECRETARY FOR RESOURCES

At the close of the workshop, participants were asked what messages they would like the Legacy Project staff to relay to Mary D. Nichols, Secretary for Resources. The participants' comments were transcribed and relayed to the Secretary.

The following is Madelyn Glickfeld's (Legacy Project Director) preface to the comments she relayed to Mary D. Nichols.

This are some of the points that people wanted to make sure that you got at the end of the workshop. These are just a small portion of the issues and very creative ideas that came out of the Eureka meeting. Although most of the people came from the Del Norte - Humboldt County area, most people thought regionally and those that came from the south and eastern part of the region participated actively. However, the message was clear that permitting, particularly conflicts with the California Conservation Corps and between state and federal agencies, and the costs of permitting to small landowners, was the big issue to many in this group. Also, we appreciated the attendance of private landowners at this workshop; it added a valuable perspective.

The following is a transcription of the participants' comments:

- It would be nice if timberlands were treated like agricultural lands. You can grow it without regulation, and you can harvest it without regulation. We would like regulatory certainty and relief; a one-stop shop [for getting through the regulatory process.] In agriculture, you don't need a permit to farm; it would be nice if the same was true for timberlands.
- I would like to thank Mary for personally taking a strong position in favor of more water in the Klamath for fish and more water for the river itself.
- Regarding consolidation of the regulatory process, we still need to uphold existing laws [not have them be diminished in the quest for a streamlined process]. We also need to make sure appropriate baseline data has been collected to determine whether regulations are effectively protecting resources.
- Enforcement needs to be increased. Environmental laws and regulations are not always being upheld because there isn't the staff to do it. We need staff to monitor things like poaching.
- Funding for California Department of Fish and Game is incredibly important. It can't exist by hunting and fishing licenses alone. Fish and Game lands receive plenty of recreation activity, yet people don't pay fees for those opportunities as they do for, for example, a state park.
- I like to recommend that the Resources Agency get extremely creative about working with and streamlining regulations from other agencies and departments.
- We need more money for monitoring of specific resources. There's never been a coordinated program. You never know if hitting your targets without bettering monitoring. It's important to have a framework that's spatially significant.

- The current regulatory process is very “process-oriented” rather than results-oriented. For example, the Timber Harvest Plan process wasn’t created at just one time. It was hatched and patched together over time. It should be more coherent. We got into a process in 1973, and we’re stuck with it. Objectives need to be set. There’s an unbelievable paper trail. We need to get to “objectives” rather than rules.
- It’s been said that small landowners are having a tough time making it financially. We need to realize that there are two very different types of landowners [in this region]: large, industrial timber companies, and the small, private landowners of timber.
- We do need to be “results” oriented. There’s a need for ground-truthing. Yes, [the regulatory process] is cumbersome, but it is there for a reason. Disclosure and follow-up monitoring are necessary to make sure results actually happen.
- I ask that you seek consistency and consolidation in the governmental process.
- Having been involved in restoration since 1986, we have had a broad range of what I like to call ‘the good, the bad, and the ugly.’ We have a pressing need for standards for restoration. [These standards] need to be science and performance based.
- There’s a need to mitigate for the problems caused by the energy crisis. There are a lack of funds now for California Department of Fish and Game. A lot of restoration came to a halt after the energy crisis because the crisis resulted in funding losses [to the state]. There now needs to be mitigation for those funding losses.
- Thank you for taking the time, along with your staff, coming here to listen to us.

V. FINAL REPORT

The Legacy Project will place an interim report from each workshop on the Legacy Project website, once it has been reviewed by participants for accuracy. The project will also further examine the existing and emerging plans, suggested conservation priorities and strategies, and the proposed places for priority investment in the region. The Legacy Project will produce a final report summarizing results from all nine workshops late in 2003. The report will be available on the website or by mail for review by all interested parties, and will be

the basis for future dialogue with regional stakeholders. A final wrap-up session will be held July 16, 2003 in Sacramento. Information and analyses from these workshops will be shared with Resources Agency departments, boards and conservancies to assist them in their conservation investment decision-making. Workshop results will also be applied in developing better data and planning-support tools and information for stakeholders across the state.

APPENDIX A

WORKSHOP LOGISTICS

The invitation process

The Legacy Project and its consultants identified a wide range of stakeholders from throughout the region to provide as much balance in geographic distribution as possible for the Sacramento Valley workshop. The compilation of the invitation list and acceptance of registrations was accomplished with the help of many people. The practical logistics of the effort are summarized as follows:

- The workshop regions were developed based on the California Biodiversity Council Bioregions of the State.
- Approximately 90 Advisory Committee members from public agencies, businesses, non-profit organizations, and the private sector were consulted to suggest potential candidates for the Sacramento Valley workshop.
- The list was carefully reviewed and balanced for categorical inclusion and regional representation. We included a wide variety of stakeholders from public agencies to private landowners, from environmental groups to agricultural interests. Further, we continually reviewed the geographic representation, working by counties, and increased the outreach to underrepresented areas.
- More than 200 invitation letters were mailed. RSVPs were received either by phone, postcard or e-mail.
- The respondent lists were reviewed for balance in category and geographic representation, and the follow up outreach focused on underrepresented groups.

Pre-workshop packets

- As the RSVP responses were received, pre-workshop packets were subsequently mailed out.
- The packets contained detailed information on the locations, agenda, the discussion group process, and a detailed description of the Information Exchange.

Workshop participation

- There were 71 participants and 9 observers over the course of the day-and-a-half workshop.



California Legacy Project North Coast-Klamath “Spotlight on Conservation” Workshop

AGENDA

Eureka, CA

May 7: Day 1

*The California
Resources Agency*

Sponsors

Platinum:

*California
Department of Parks
and Recreation*

*California
Off-Highway Vehicle
Recreation Division*

*Sierra Business
Council*

*Trust for Public
Land*

*The Wildlands
Conservancy*

*U.S. Bureau of Land
Management-DOI*

*U.S. Geological
Survey*

Gold:

*State Parks
Foundation*

Silver:

*Defenders of
Wildlife*

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1:00 pm | Welcome: Honorable Jimmy Smith, Chair, Humboldt County Board of Supervisors; Ruth Coleman, Director, California Department of Parks and Recreation |
| 1:30 | Introductions and workshop overview |
| 1:45 | Presentation and discussion of the Legacy Project:
Madelyn Glickfeld, Assistant Secretary, California Resources Agency, California Legacy Project |
| 2:30 | Break |
| 2:45 | Presentation: Cathy Bleier, Special Assistant for Salmon and Watershed Restoration, California Resources Agency |
| 3:15 | Brainstorm session on established and emerging conservation plans, regional challenges, risks and opportunities
Objective: To gain a sense of the unique characteristics of the region and how they affect conservation efforts. |
| 4:15 | Description of 1st small-group exercise on developing criteria used for conservation planning |
| 4:30 | Information Exchange and Light buffet
Objective: To share information on natural resources and conservation in the region. |
| 6:30 pm | Adjourn |



**California Legacy Project
North Coast-Klamath
“Spotlight on Conservation” Workshop**

AGENDA

MAY 8: DAY 2

- 8:00 a.m.** **Information Exchange; Continental breakfast**
- 8:30** **Introduction to 2nd day’s activities;** Brief review of 1st day; Review of small-group exercise on conservation “criteria”
- 8:45** **Small group session: *Identifying Regional Conservation Criteria***
Objective: To identify important criteria for each resource type (terrestrial biodiversity; aquatic biodiversity, riparian habitats and watersheds; farming and grazing lands; urban open space; and rural recreation) and then gain a sense of the importance of these criteria in making conservation decisions within a region.
- 10:45** **Break**
- 11:15** **Large group session: *Ranking the Importance of the Small Group Criteria***
Objective: To allow participants to hear what each group decided and then rank the relative importance of the various criteria established by those groups.
- 12:00 pm** **Information Exchange and Buffet lunch**
- 1:20** **Reconvene in large group:** Short presentation on the California Digital Conservation Atlas; Explanation of afternoon small group session.
- 1:50** **Second small group session: *Strategies that Support Resource Conservation and Economic Needs***
Objective: To gain a sense of those conservation strategies that can offer benefits both to local community economic objectives as well as to the conservation of important natural resources.
- 3:00** **Report back on workshop results:** Comments and issues that are to be conveyed back to the California Resources Secretary, Mary Nichols
- 4:00 p.m.** **Adjourn**



APPENDIX B

METHODOLOGY FOR WEIGHTING REGIONAL CONSERVATION CRITERIA

Once the small group identified criteria for each of the resource categories, they edited, simplified, and refined them. In the large group, facilitators presented each of the criteria. For each resource category, participants ranked all of the criteria, numbering them from highest to lowest priority (1=highest priority). Our process of criteria ranking purposefully does not ask participants to express priority between different resource types (e.g. aquatic biodiversity criteria aren't ranked against working lands criteria). Rather, participants are only asked to express priority within a given resource category (e.g. the identified aquatic biodiversity criteria are ranked against one another).

Based on the full group's scores, a relative level of priority is then determined for each criterion. The process for determining relative priority is as follows: For each criterion, all of participants' scores are summed. Once the values for each criterion are totaled, a "percent rank of total score" is calculated. The criteria with the maximum total score is be given a 100% and all other scores are given a percentage relative to that maximum score. A model for extracting "natural breaks" is then used to group the relative percent scores into three classes (low, medium, and high priority). The Jenk's Model extracts "natural breaks" between the relative percent scores by grouping them into 3 classes in which the sum of each group's variance is minimized.

APPENDIX C

INFORMATION EXCHANGE DATA

AVAILABLE DATA & DATA NEEDS			
		** Approximation only--refer to original physical maps, archived with Legacy Project, for exact location	
		C = correction	N = needed
		AV = available	

Data	Comment*	Location**	Name/Organization
C/AV	Tribal land around Ukiah Laytonville, Sherwood Valley Rancheria, Potter Valley, Coyote Valley, Hopland, Pinoville, Guiderville, Manchester/ Point Arena Rancheria, Yokayo (unrecognized)	Tribal land around Ukiah	Bureau of Indian Affairs
C	Armstrong Redwoods State Recreation Area	Near Russian River southeast of Austin Creek State Recreational Area 10 miles south of the mouth of Garcia River 3 miles north of Garcia River along the coast	5 miles south of Jackson Demonstration State Forest South of highway 20, borders Jackson Demonstration State Forest 20 miles north of Bodega Bay on Highway 1
C	Schooner Gulch State Park		
C	Manchester		
C	Mendocino Woodlands State Park		
C	Big River unit of Mendocino Headlands State Park 7,334		
C	Casper Beach, Casper headlands new & old		

APPENDIX D

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

	Last Name	First Name	Title	Affiliation	Address	City, State	Phone	Email
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